Pleur .- Pneumonia and the Militia. The House met at 11 o'clock in continua

on the demand for the previous question

railway bill. Amendments were offered and adopted, and the ill, as amended, was

f Mr. Beck the railroad attor-

Verdict of the Jury After an All-Night

BATTLE WITH TRAIN ROBBERS.

Escapes. ALBUQUERQUE, N. Mex., January 31 .-

Session.

her own affairs.

VOL. XV.-NO. 5.

BOSTON. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1887.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Retaliatory Measure Passed by the Senate.

FREE FISHING OR FIGHT.

Canadians to Stop Interference or Be Shut Out from All Trade.

to war in defence of rights under the treaty of 1818.

Mr. Frye said that Mr. Ingalls seemed to forget that Canada was playing the same role now which she had played twice efore. She played it for but one purpose, and that was to secure negotiations for reciprocal treaties, and these reciprocal treaties, and these reciprocal treaties had turned out to the disadvantage of the United States and to the advantage of the United States and to the advantage of Canada, Mr. Frye proceesed to particularize in my of the outrages to which althought in the case of au American fishing vessels had been subjected in Canadian waters. Among them was the case of au American vessel which had brought into a Canadian port seventeen shipwrecked Canadian saidors, and had been refused the right to purchase a barrel of flour to keep her crew from starvation. He declared that the annals of history (even of the Fiji I lands) might be searched without finding a case

So Bratal and So Inhuman. The hope, therefore, that Great Britain would do what was fair and just was destroyed. Every one of the cases he had referred to was in violation of the spirit, and four out of five of them were in violation of the letter of the treaty of 1818. what the committee on foreign relations sought was that the Press ent of the United States should be empowered to close American ports against any insherman or all inshermen, against any merchant vessel or all merchant vessels. The queen of Great Britain had today the power to close her ports against any of the products of the whole world if she saw fit. He saw no o jection to intrusting that power to the President.

President.

Mr. Invalls supposed that if this bill became a law it was a declaration to Great Britain that she would continue these practices at her peril, and that if they were persisted in they must be stopped by war.

Mr. Edmunds—That does not necessarily

facts mad by the senator from Maine constituted a casus belli under the law of nations. The continuance of amica le intercourse under such circumstances would be Mr. Edmonds asked Mr. Ingalls whether

meant to say that any act which the ole of the United States might consider violation of a treaty was necessarily a casus belli?

Mr. Ingalis—I mean to say that declared and avowed and continued violations of treaty obligations, or of internal law, are a casus burn. The trouble is liable to break out again. It has got to be settled. I understood the senator from Maine to say that these transactions have proceeded to the very frontier of amicable solution, and now the senator from Vermont says that the bil does not mean war. I agree with the senator from Maine. And I would like to know what the senator from Vermont understands the bill to mean. Does he want this bill to settle the trouble by negotiations or by fight?

by fight?
Mr. Edmunds—By neither.
Mr. Ingall—Then you do not want to set-

Mr. Ingall—Then you do not want to settle it at all?

Mr. Edmunds—That is the jump of my friend out of the irying-nan into the fire. So far as settling it by negotiation is concerned, the treaty of 1818 is just as clear as it can be. The question here is not a question of war, but a question of countervaling regulations, which all nations have resorted to long before war, and which usually never come to war.

Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts—It is high time, as it seems to me, that this bill was pass d. When the senator from Mame proposed last year, as representing the Chamber of Commerce, the narrow and ineffective provision which is contained in the law passe in the last Congress, I informed him that in my judgment it would turn out to be insufficient, and that the proceedings of the last Congress, instead of putting a stop to or

Preventing These Outrages

ald tend to provoke new ones-that we should have a summer in which more complaints would spring up than in the summer

measure. There was peace in it and nothing else. But if the troubles were allowed to go on there would be war in them, and were beyond the control of Congress. The first blood that would be drawn in a controversy of this kind on the Canadian coast would be the tocsin of war. The people of the United States would be blunged into war by it as rapidly as they had een by John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry, and they would go into it unanimously. American fishermen would find in the defence of their rights just as much support on the Gulf of Mexico as on the coast of Maine.

Mr. Evants riguest in support of the bill, which, he said, was not in the nature of a menace or tending at all in that direction. It was the duty of Congress, he aid, to take the subject away from local disturbance, irritation and resentment. ing else. But it the troubles were allowed

Mr. Hale declared himself earnestly in favor of the ill. Its provisions were not harsh, but moderate not rash, but well considered, and he behaved that these provisions when enacted into law, and carried out by the Executive, would be efficacious. The situation for a year past has been simply intolerable. Aggressions on American inshing interests by the Dominion authorities had been persisted in against every expostulation and entreaty on the part of the United States. They were such as had never been submitted to since the infant days of the republic. He was bound to believe that those aggressions and those assaults on the rights of American citizens, high-handed as they have been, had not been brought about by accident, but were the result of deliberate premeditation and bredetermination.

Mr. Vest coprecated any talk of war, although he believed if it became necessary to protect the rights of the humblest citizen of the United States, the whole country, without regard to section, would rise in a solid phalanx to protect these rights.

Mr. Gorman proposed to withdraw from Canada the right of way through our territory.

Mr. Riddleberger opposed the bill because

Riddleberger of Virginia Would Prefer War.

The disputes between Canada and the United States reached a point in the United States reached a point in the United States senate on Monday, the 24th inst, by the introduction of a retaliatory measure, designed to stop the Canadians from further obstructing American fishermen, by authorizing the President to suspend commercial relations with the Dominion. The bill was introduced by Senator Edmunds of Vermont, chairman of the committee or foreign relations.

Mr. Ingalls thought that these fishing dimenties must be ultimately settled either by negotiation or by war. This measure was distinctly one of retaliation. It was an eye for an eye, a tooth ior a tooth, a fish, an insult for an lisulf, a wrong fo a wron. He Lousch it important, before the committee on foreign relations should advise the Senate whether this measure was intended to be pacific or nostills; whether it was, in effect, an invitation to negotiate, or practically a declaration of war. It was a dangerous course to a thorize the President to continue in the same line of conduct and points, with the heavitable result in the same intended to the particle of the president of the president of continue in the same line of conduct and points, with the intended to the president of the president of continue in the same line of conduct and points, with the intended points and the president of the p same effect as in case of vessels or goods whose importation or coming to or being in the waters or ports of the United States contrary to law may now be enforced and proceeded upon. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or such proclamation of the President made in pursuance hereof, shall be deemed guilty of a miscemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1000, or by impresonment for a term not exceeding two years, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the court.

proceeded upon. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or such proclamation of the President made in pursuance hereof, shall be deeined guilty of a mis-emeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1000, or by impr somment for a term not exceeding two years, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the court.

THE OTKER SIDE.

Haif a Dozen Men-of-War Coming Over in the Spring.

Ottawa, Ont. January 29.—This aftersoon a cablegram was received by the department of fisheries here from the colonial secretary in London, in response to an appeal to the mother country by the Canadian authorities asking that some assistance be granted for the coming season in the protection of the Canadian fisheries. The message received shows that England will gladly join in the aid asked for, and havereceived every assurance that at least half a dozen men of war will be dispatched to the Maritime Provinces early in the spring, and that they will co-operate in every way possible with Canadian cruisers in the enforcement of the fishers protective service.

There is the greatest satisfaction among official circles here over the announce and that they will co-operate in every way possible with Canadian cruisers in the enforcement of the fishers protective service.

There is the greatest satisfaction among official circles here over the announce and that they will co-operate in every way possible with Canadian cruisers in the enforces are provinces early in the spring, and that they will co-operate in every way possible with Canadian cruisers in the enforces are provinced as a service of the shrington for manifestal purpose. The province searly in the spring and that they will co-operate in every way possible with Canadian cruisers in the enforces are provinced as a service of the province and that they will co-operate in every way possible with Canadian cruisers in the enforces are provinced as a service of washington for manifestal purpose of the position of the province

ment. The result is said to mean that hereafter whatever policy is pursued, unless a reciprocity treaty be made, that the provisions against American fishing vessels will be more rigidly enforced. A cabinet minister who was seen this morning said:

"I have come to the conclusion that the American legislators having gone so far will never yield consent to the appointment of a commission. The Gloucester tishermen will not venture into our waters again in force, and next April will witness the first star ling falling off in their trade. Two years hence the splendid Yankee fleet will be a thing of the past. Let them resort to retaliation if they will, and the result will be that the game will work both ways. Portland, now the winter port of Canada, will decline, while that ax, under the new order of things, will flourish. Again, civil war between the Eastern and Western States would follow the adoption of a retaliatory bill."

will, and the result will be that the game will work both ways. Portland, now the winter port of Canada, will decline while Hali ax, under the new order of things, will flourish. Again, civil war between the Eastern and Western States would follow the adoption of a retallistory bill."

How it is Viewed in London.

The fisheries debate in the United States Senate last Monday provoked but little serious comment on this side of the Atlantic. It would take a good deal more than the extravagant utterances of Senators Ingalls and Frye to awaken anything like a warlike feeling of retaination among the English people, who have too much ir endly the last of the London.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shill not be denied or abridged by the United States or by a State on account of sex. Congress shalt have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisition. He said that the proposed legislation would be injudictous and unwise.

Mr. Boleh and the United States of the United States or by a State on account of sex. Congress shalt have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisition. He said that the proposed legislation would be injudictous and unwise.

Mr. Dolph of Oregon spoke in favor of the resolution; Mr. Evet of Missouri against it, and Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts strengly supported the amendment. The resolution was also advocated by Mr. Blair, but was rejected—34 to 16.

On motion of Mr. Mahowe, a number of bills for pullic buildings were taken from the calendar and passed, including one approving the province of the United States or by a State on account of sex. Congress shalt have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisite of the United States or by a State on account of sex. Congress shalt have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provise legislation to enforce the provise legislation would be injudictous and unwise.

Mr. Dolph of Oregon spoke in favor of the resolution; Mr. Evet of Missouri against it, and Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts strengly supported warlike feeling of retaination among the English people, who have too much ir endly interest in America to be p ovoked to any revengeful sentiments by so slight a cause. Con ul-General Walker said he was glad to see the Senate pass the bill, because it was such a declaration of firmness and determination as would tend to remove the opinion much held a road that the American government is coloriess, and incapable of maintaining its dignity among other nations.

Canadian Fishermen on the Maine

Coa t.

EASTPORT, Me., January 29.—Much indignation is expressed here at the action of a fleet of Canadian fishermen, who are fishing for herring close to the American shore. hand, and the people of this port are ex-

cited at what they deem the insolence of the Canadians. A despatch was sent to Senator Frye, yesterday, on the subject.

CAPTAIN KID S TREASURES.

A Rox of Them Found on the New Jersey Coast by Two Mysterious Men.

BEACH HAVEN, N. J., January 27.—The members of life-saving station No. 22, near this place, tell a remarka le tale of hidden treasure, and the mysterious movements and find of two men, who visited the beach last week, and inquired for an old miet and two codars. They were passed from one patrolman to another and finally reached the place they were looking for. The keeper of the life saving to the capture one when the other end of the Cap tol would be alle to arraign this stde and say that any party would be foun which would stand up here and undertake to retain a purchased seat bought for the paltry pittance of \$2 or \$3 a head.

He had the highest respect for New England. He believed to that section of the capture, and the Union, and her Commonwealths were well governments were the best in the Union, and her Commonwealths were well government were determined at the virtue and all the strategy of the life saving the limits of the New England States.

The minority resolution was regulation to save the same to the Senate by methods that were demonsted by methods that ment in support of the majority resolution he said that it was stated that militionnaires came to the Senate by methods that were demonsted by methods that were demonsted by methods that ment is support of the majority resolution he said that it was stated that militionnaires came to the Senate by methods that were demonsted by methods that were looking for. The keeper of the life saving station offered them shelter over night, which they accepted. Next morning they

were up at daylight, and, goin; toward the cedars, began to dig. The life-saving men watched them through glasses. They dug three or four holes, and the life saving what looked like a large box. This they put into a bag and carried on, going straight into the country back from the coast.

The life-savers went to the place where the men had been at work and found tour large holes in the ground. In one of them was an impression as if made by a box lying there. On the ground near by lay a spade an a gold-hilted and inlain sword of very ancient pattern. The sword is now in Super ntendent Haven's possession. The fact that the men made measurements from a large piece of paper in their possession hints at the many traditions of how Captain Kidd hid his treasure along the coast.

Mr. Gorman proposed to withdraw from Canada the right of way through our territory.

Mr. Riddleberger opposed the bill because it was in the nature of a treaty with Great Britain. He wanted no treaty.

The bill was then passed—yeas. 46; mays. 1

MRETALIATION.

Text of the Bill Passed by the Senate Against Canada.

By a vote of 46 yeas to 1 nay, the negative vote being by Mr. Riddleberger, "tho preferred a declaration of war," the Senate passed the following bill. It has not yet been acted upon by the House, and is likely to be mater ally modified. Singularly enough, the House committee on foreign affairs seems to be more conservative and cautions in its action than? the corresponding committee of the Senate, The text of the Bill is as follows:

Death the Result of a Mother's Leve. PADCAH. Ky., January 28.—Two colored the British dominions of North places of the British and account the President of the United States to protect and defant the tights of American fishing vessels of American fishing vessels of

DIARY OF CONGRESS.

Retaliation Bill Passed on Canada in the Senate.

Women Suffragists Eccure a Vote on the Constitutional Amendment.

River and Harbor Appropriation-Railroad Attorneys.

Monday.-This was a field day, and the stars and stripes waved freely over the Senate as Mr. Edmunds of Vermont made the motion to pro eed to the consideration dent of the United States to prote t and defend the rights of American fisting vessels. Americans trading and other vessels, sels, in certain cases. A detailed report of

of the treasury in response to the House resolution calling for information concerning the indebtedness of the suisidized Pacific railroad companies, and the effect of the passage of the House lunding bill. Under the call of States the following bills, etc., were introduced and referred:

Woman Saffrage. A hundred or more ladies from all parts of the country, leaders in the woman suffrage when Senator Blair moved to postpone the pending business for the purpose of discus sing the proposed constitutional amend-The following is the text of the proposed

amendment:
The right of citizens of the United States

N. H.

Air. Beck gave notice that he would next day call up the ratifroad attorney's bill.

The renate then at 5.40 adjourned.

In the tiouse Mr. Turner of Georgia called up the Rhode Island contested election case of Fage vs. Pierce. The majority resolution declared the seat vacant, while the minority resolution confirmed the right of Pierce to the seat.

New England Virtues. The debate continued rather drearily until Mr. Turner arose to close the discussion, when, in commenting upon what he denounced as bribery in the case, the payment of \$3 to a voter to compensate him for loss of time, he suggested that the time might come when a man in New England would have to be paid to celebrate the Fourth of July. In concluding his argu-

Waving the Bloody Shirt.
WEDNESDAY.-The Senate today took up the resolution reported yesterday by Mr.

Hoar, instructing the committee on privi-leges and elections to investigate the alleg tions made by three residents of Wash ington county, Tex., as to their being

session, and when the doors were opened at 5.45 p. m. adjourned.

Rivers and Harbors Bill.

In the House, Mr. Bragg of Wisconsinsubmitted the conference report upon the army appropriation bill and it was agreed to.

After a brief struggle for precedence between the plearo-pneumonia bill and the tween the plearo-pneumonia bill and the second process of the bill. The Senate then at 5.30 adjourned.

tween the pleuro-pneumonia bill and the river and harbor appropriation ill the lat-ter proved success ul, and the House went into committee of the whole on that Mr. Nelson of Minnesota offered the fol-owing amendment as a substitute for the

That the sum of \$7.500,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriate which may be expended by a board of engineers, consisting of the chief of engineers and the four engineers now senior in service, either for the repair, preservation, construction or completion of such public improvements of rivers and harbors as shall in the rung and somewhat heated debate followed, and tilen Mr. Herburn raised the point of order that the substitute was not in order until the original bill had been considered by paragraphs.

The chair overruled the point of order on the ground that it came too late.

After a wran le on parliamentary points the substitute was rejected—yeas, 46, nays, pa-sed yeas, 155; nays, 22.
Mr. fo ney of Alacadia presented the conference report on the bil making an annual appropriation of \$400,000 for the cuipment of the militia forces of the United

the debate and text of the bill will be found in another column. The bill passed by a vote of 46 to 1.

In the House, the speaker laid before the House a communication from the secretary engrossed c py; and as the bill had not been engrossed, the house at 5.15 acjourned.

A Postal Telegraph System. stated that on Wednesday, February 9, he would offer proper reso utions, and ask the senate to take proper nation with ence to the li e and services of his late col- all necessary

bills, etc., were introduced and referred:
By Mr. Stahlnecker of New York, for the transmission of books through the mails at second-class postage.
By Mr. Cuthwaite of Chio, a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury to report to the House if the net earnings of any added facific railread are recured by allowance of constructive mileage to unit aided branches, as if any considerable sum is now do for many of those roads in consequence of constructive mileage to unit is now do former incorrect division of net committee on foreign affairs, reported lack the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the President is requested to transmit to the House copies of such correspondence up to the green time between this government and the British government as he may defect on more properly be made public in regard to the deprivation inflicted in Canadian ports upon American fishing vessels loaving the right to touch and trade, of the liberty hereoforceon joyed by such vessels to euter Canadian ports upon American fishing vessels inaving the right to touch and trade, of the liberty hereoforceon joyed by such vessels to euter Canadian ports upon American fishing vessels inaving the right to touch and trade, of the liberty hereoforceon joyed by such vessels to euter Canadian ports upon foreign ports to American trading vessels and to vessels of all other nationalities.

In the morning hour Mr. Thompson of Onio, on behalf of the committee on private

served in the Confederate army. He have to amend the bill by striking out the fourth section, and inserting the words: "Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as repealing or modifying section 4/16 of the Revised Statutes" (a section which prohibits pensions to men who served in the Confederate army.)

After further discussion Mr. Sewell withdrew his amendment, on the ground that any amendment to the till would endanger its final passage. Mr. Blair made remarks invorting a provision for arrears, and one giving \$12 a month to wislows; but said that amendments for these purposes were withheld lest they might imperil the final passage of this bill. The till was then passed without amendment, and without division.

Agricultural College.

Mr. Edmunds presented a letter received

Mr. Edmunds presented a leiter received by him, as chairman of the committee on foreign relations, from the secretary of state, giving the revised and latest list of seizures and warnings, etc., of fishing vessels in Canadian waters, and asked that it is printed and bound with the committee's report. So ordered.

The Senare then, at 3.15 p. m., resumed the consideration of the agricultural experimental station bill, which was passed without division.

It directs the establishment (in connection with the agricultural college) of a department had been, in the main, followed.

After elscussion the bill was reported to the H-use and passed, and the House again went into committee on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, appropriation bill, which was passed that it is printed and bound with the committee's report. So ordered.

The Senare then, at 3.15 p. m., resumed the consideration of the agricultural experimental station bill, which was passed without the constitutionality upon the general well-state. He hoped that the House, following the example of the Senate, would send joy and gl dness into committee on the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

The Senare then, at 3.15 p. m., resumed the consideration of the agricultural experimental station bill, which was passed without the example of the Senate, would send joy and gl dness into committee on the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

Mr. O'Ferrell of Virginiatook advantaze of the Blair educational bill, resting the clause. There was not, he transmitted to the Blair educational bill, resting the constitutionality upon the general well-state the heart the consideration of the senate, would send joy and gl dness into every home in the countries of the great cause of the Blair educational bill, resting the countries of the Blair educational bill, and the there are two such colleges in one State the amount appropriated to each State and Ierritory for this purpose (\$15.00.0 a year) is to be equally divided between them, unless the State Legislature shall otherwise direct. The object and duty of such experiments attents is to conduct original researches, or to verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals; the diseases to which they are generally subject and the remedies therefor; the chemical composition of useful plants; the comparative advantages of rotative copping; the expacity of new plants or trees for acclimatization; the auxilysis of soils and water; the chemical composition of manures; the adaptation and value of grasses and forage plants; the composition and digestilitity of the different kinds of food for domestic animals; the scentific and gestill ity of the different kinds of food r domestic animals; the scientific and conomic questions involved in the proaction of butter ind cheese, and such her researches and experiments learning rectly upon the agricultural industry of a United States as may be deemed lyisable.

The river and harbor appropriation bill as received iron the House and referred

ters, or having received grant of lands, or pecuniary aid from the United States, and Mr. Berry addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill. He argued that members of Congress must be not only pure. ut free from suspicion. He did not believe that a senator or member drawing \$10,000 or \$20,000 a year from the Union Pacific or Northern Pacific Kailroad Company, could act and vote impartially on the Facific funding bill or on the Northern Facific land forfeiture bill. Mr. Call argued against the bill. Messrs. Platt and Hoar offered amendments.

land forfeiture bill. Mr. Call argued against the bill. Adesses, Platt and Hoar offered amendments.

Alt. Hoar said members of Congress or of State legislatures were not made out of monks. No reasonable man expected that a man who came to Congress would abmoon the lucrative emcluments or employments of hie. Unless the national legislature was to be made up of monks, of men condemed to withdraw from all the occupations and employments of life, it was impossible that the theory on which the bill rested could be carried into practice. The bill was aimed at a state of things not existing and not likely to exist. He was willing to go as lar as to provide that when a land grant railroad company had legislation before Congress no senator or member who tore the relation to that company of counsel and client should take part in that legislation. And that was the part in that legislation. He relation to that the close of Mr. Hoar's speech two

OLD WORLD TROUBLES.

War Booms Fast Petering Out in Europe.

tion of yesterday's session, and the speaker announced that the pending question was Stormy Session Predicted.

> France and Germany-Notes from All Quarters.

twis agree to.
then went into committee of As was suggested in this column last in the pleuro-pneumonia bill.

ton of Kansas and Mr. Conger of

of the bill and urged the neces
onal action to extirpate the dis
orevent its spreading among the

herds o the West. week, the war booms are getting slimmer and slimmer. The scares created by the

had action to extirpate the discrevent its spreading among the serds of the West.

In the of New York and Mr. osed the bill.

It was adopted the complete by Con.r. ss. provided that not the go erument shall be crethe provisions of this bill.

Burne of New York offered an a provining that the force emincing that the force emincing that the force emincing the complete than it work, and especially in the one of contagions di-eases, and experts in their investigations by aid shall be rendered by the per of a criculture. Mr. Swinnendment was adopted—114 to done then, at 4.50, adjourned prove that the creek.

Aon of the idea was an of the idea was an around the waters are stormy, the pilots at the helm of the various state craft are anxious to keen clear of each other.

Each one is arming, and seems to take and the state of the continuity of the conti In the Senate, the cre-enator Hawley for the full neing March 4, 1887, were placed on file. bill to amen I the law estab-ellowstone Park, which was on yesterday, was taken up, attorneys bill was postponed

The Christian virtue of turning the other cheek has been practised during the year last closed by every nation on the continent. In fact, since the science of war has changed the ethics of war have changed also. It was said in the last century that "war is a game which, were the people wise, kings could not play at." The truth is that national reas-ions are easier to excite than to control, and "war is a game which, if princes are wise, they may check the neople from playing; for, with the exception of itsesia, there is no nation of Europe which will not force its rulers to declare war rather than be led by them into it. It is always convenient for a certain class of pretentious writers to air their ignorance by assuming that the "propeople" of Europe are dra ged into war by their princes. If the latter lose their heads, annuale howled into war as the French drove Napoleon III. ag institis better jud ment in 1870, the same writers ignore the popular pressure, and lay the whole burden on the shoulders of the ruler. During the british to restore a newspaper they had a lowed to be suppressed; the Germans might have fought Spain on the duestion of the Caroline islands; the New Hebrides annexation also furnishes all thit was necessary to mike war is tween the plant and France; Russin and England have avoided all a coven chances to by at each other's throats. The time is not far distant when if an English prime minister had diarge a great nation with "urutal conspiracy and diagra elul outrage" the insuited nation would have promptly made war, ut though Lord Salisbury used just such language in regard to Russian intrigue in Bulgaria the Cara te the leek meekly and let the challenge go by.

All this and more which might be mentioned shows that war is a game which the Park bil was then resumed.

Mt. Van Wyck offer d an amendment, which was adonted, providing that any settler on the territory newly added to the parks by this lill snall be entitled to all rights and trivileges now given by the laws of the t nited States and Territories.

On metion of Mr. Hoar, the bill was amended by inserting a provision for an appea to the Listrict Court of Woming Territory in cases of imprisonment, and then it was pass. d. railroad funding bill came up again taken up so as to be the usiness for Monday, and then.
Mr. Cameron, the Senate at o secret session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29.-After an all-night session the jury in the Emmons lunacy trial rendered a verdict that Mrs.

The British Parliament opened its session last week without the Queen taking part in the ceremony. She has so often officiated of late at the opening that the absence was noticeable. The speech from the throne is described as value. It may be added that it is very rarely otherwise, and that should Two Captured, One Killed and One the ceremony. She has so often officiated described as value. It may be added that it is very rarely otherwise, and that should

BEIRAL FOUND CUILTY.

Werdiet of the Jury in the Surveyor Beattle Case.

New York, Jannary 28.—The jury in the case of Beral, who was indicted for attembling to murder Surveyor Beattle last November, rendered a verdict this morning of guilty.

The jury unanimously recommended the prisoner to the merey of the court. Sentence was nostopened fill February 9, in the flow was 102 years old on the surveyor and for the court was a morning of guilty.

Death of a Veteran of the Rebellion.

PUTNAM, Coon, January 24.—James Daliton, a highly respected citizen and veteran of the cival war, died suddenly of heart, disease yesterday. He was 58 years of age, and paparently in good health. He leaves a wife.

Showkegan, Me., January 21.—Daniel Reed, who was 102 years old on December 1 bast, died at his bome in Madison, Sunday evening. He was born in Abington, Mass., and came to Maine in 1817.

the defection of the dissidents. The electoral machinery is still out of gear. The most serious difficulty in the way of the Liberals is the want of moneyer men in their ranks.

"A postponement of the next appeal to the country for another twelve months is consequently expedient, if the success of Glasstone is desired. A postponement is advisable on another ground not less important, namely, the education of the "inguish masses on the question of home rule." It is curious in the lace of prophecies of immediate discolution and wreck of the ministry by one home rule correspondent to see another admitting that the English masses are not set educated into returning Glasstone. The fact is the Unionist sentiment is too trong to hope for success.

MR. PARNELL A SICK MAN. Very Nearly at Death's Door During the Last Few Weeks. Mr. O'Connor says in a cable letter to

Ehman, who escaped with nine other convicts from the Lancaster county prison in May, 1882, has been brought back to this city, and was lodged in his old quarters yesterday. Ehman was serving four years for enrighary, with only eleven months' more to do at the time of his escape. He was only nineteen years old when convicted, and is now in his 27th year. After his escape he settled in Delaware, Ohio, married a respectable young woman, became president of the Knights of labor of the place, a member of the cooperative cigarf ctory, made money, bought the able in the country, and crowds of people inded the walks along the entire in the city last night, and that 100,000 people wiressed the storming of the place from inside and outside the walls. It was the greatest crowd ever seen in this section of the country. The parade was of the country's constitution of the country of the place of the country of the place of the country of the place of the cooperative cigarf ctory, made money, bought the people of Delaware did not want to telleve that he was an escaped convict, and the parting with his wife and two-year-old daughter was pitiful. Much sympathy is felt for him, and it is believed that he will be pardoned. The price of his betrayal was a reward of \$50.

A FELINE RESURRESCANA

Aftive a Week Later.

Franklin, Mass., January 28.—George Norcross of Upton has a cat which was taken sick, and it was decided to put an end to its misery. The animal was given ether until it appeared to be dead, and was then put in a lox, which was placed in a hole dur in the snow, as the ground was frozen too hard at the time to bury it otherwise.

Postmanters Nominated.

HAS HE RISEN?

Brigham Young Said to be Alive in Nebraska.

Plausible and Interesting Tale of a Trustworthy Servant.

The Effect of His Resurrection on Mormon Legislation.

Lincoln, Neb., January 30 .- Can it be week, the war booms are getting slimmer and slimmer. The scares created by the despatch published in the London Daily News did not last over a few days, when, after a due proportion of alarm, the rumors were emphatically contradicted.

It is a fact, and has been insisted on in this column, that the only key to the situation in Europe lies in the thorough a preclation of the idea that all the nations of Europe are at the present time doing their be to keep out of war. The chances are great that a collision may occur, but, though the waters are stormy, the pilots at the helm of the various state craft are anxious to keep clear of each other.

The GLOBE:

The first cause has had a more narrow prophet, is alive? The bones of the winite cause has had a more narrow prophet, is alive? The bones of the winite cause has had a more narrow prophet, is alive? The bones of the winite cause has had a more narrow prophet, is alive? The bones of the winite cause has had a more narrow prophet, is alive? The bones of the winite cause has had a more narrow prophet, is alive? The bones of the winite cause has had a more narrow prophet, is alive? The bones of the winite cause has had a more narrow prophet, is alive? The bones of the winite cause has had a more narrow may replace the more clurch, which has alive? The bones of the winite cause has had a more narrow prophet, is alive? The bones of the winite cause has had a more narrow may replace the more clurch, which has alive? The bones of the winite and the loss of may years ago were supposed to have turned to dust, are said to be clothed in the hard the hard the standard the standard the standard transfer on the standard transfer on the hones of the winite and the loss of the winite and

NOTE AND INCIDENT.

Was is again which, were the pench were already and the service of the pench was a server of the service of the service of the pench was a server of the service of the pench was a server of the server of th

Kansas Mourns the Loss of a Witty

for demonstration of administration of account of the control of administration of the agreement of the control of the control

ERIE. Penn., January 31.-While the bay was full of ice-boats and line fishermen, yesterday, a gale sprang up and created

Washington, January 29.—The Prest-dent sent the following nominations to the

Senete teday: Postmasters—Charles H.
Reynolds, Swanton' Vt.; Frederick E.
Fowle, Arlington, Mass.; George L. Rice,
North Adams, Mass.; George H. Morgan,
Newton, Mass.

CORN FODDER.

How Can We Best Utilize Our Cornstalks as Food for Live Stock !

From the fact that it has for years been my custom to cut cornstalks for cattle and plover hav for horses. I am often asked as to the utility of the practice. As it is a question that may interest many readers in question that may interest many readers in a winter like the present, and especially as Western plains, and yet I hear farmers hay is not plenty, I will endeavor to give a few reasons why I consider it good econ-

be every an exposed to storms, and are liable to be wet and frozen or damaged when fed. Cutting condenses them, so that several tons may be stored even on an ordinary barn floor.

Cutting condenses them, so that several tons may be stored even on an ordinary barn floor.

Cutting coarse food is without doubt an important factor as an aid to mastication and dispession. Cutting must be accomplished and can be more cleaply done by house or steam power than by stomach power. Being thus brought so much near er digestion, there is, in my ordinary sain, the carries of the several power. Being thus brought so much near er digestion, there is, in my ordinary sain, the carries bulk utilized. Even very dry stalks, or those somewhat weathereaten, may be made quite acceptable to cattle, when cut by moistening them with weak brine. Mr. Mather, one of our gilt-diged dersey butter men, recently told me that he sometimes moistened them with brine and extended the sometimes moistened them with brine and the sometimes moistened

the belt/ close as possible to the redeement of the deed role along the street courty to drive the bundle conveniently. The fooder will then be caught and orawn forward by the role to the bundles.

It is bundle conveniently. The fooder will then be caught and orawn forward by the role that the bundles can be received the bundles.

It is bundle conveniently. The fooder will then be caught and orawn forward by the role bundles.

It is bundle conveniently. The fooder will then be caught and orawn forward by the role bundles.

It is bundle to the food the fooder the bundles.

It is bundle to the fooder the f

remove the sash entirely, and when excessive cold is feared cover the sash with sive cold is feared cover the sash with straw, and a light covering as a blanket may be laid on the plant.—[American Rural Home.

The Farmer's Carden Read by E. S. Goff of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at the Farmers' Institute' held at Lockport, N. Y., January 13 and 14, and reported in the Elmira Husbandman.

These are acknowledged to be days of starvation prices. The profits in dairying are said to be ruined by oleomargarine, and wheat, corn and beef markets are sorely de claim that they can buy vegetables for their own tables cheaper than they can grow few reasons why I consider it good econcmy.

First, as to cornstalks: Cutting secures a great saving in the amount of feed. As yery commonly fed from the bundle in the yard or field, a large share of the coarse stalks will not be eaten, certainly not if cattle are reasonably well fed, and in many cases not more than one-half to three-fourths of the value as food will be saved. To feed them in the stable without cutting is really a great bother, and most farmers so feeding feel relieved when they are out of the way. The buts are considered a great nuisance in the manure, and are really so, except when thoroughly tramped by a large stock of cattle. Cutting obviates this difficulty, and renders whatever may be rejected by the cattle one of the very best absorbents in the stable. It is a difficult matter to store stalks while in bundles, and most farmers leave them in shocks in the field, or stack them as near to the place of feeding as they can. In either case they are exposed to storms, and are liable to be wet and frozen or damaged when fed. Cutting condenses them, so that several cutting condenses them as near to the place of feeding as they can. In either case they are exposed to storms, and are liable to be wet and frozen or damaged when fed. Cutting condenses them, so that several cutting condenses them, so that several cutting care than they can buy them. The market gardener raises these very products on soil of which the farmer's land, he pays far more per acre for manure than does the farmer on stable to fermer on stable to them. The

Clover hay is the very best of feed for horses as with a cattle. For the former its digestible qualities are as much improved by cutting and moistening as are statists for cattle. I prefer to add three quarts of brain and corn meal, equal parts, or two quarts of corn and eatmeal, to each horse, for ordinary work, increasing the quantity for hard work. With this feeding horses are rately unhealthy. For one horse and ow it may be better to at by hand than not to cut at all. For this purpose a lever is much preferable to a crank cutter. Good ones can now be bought for from \$5 to \$8. But cutting by hand is a laborious business, and life is too short to induige very extensively in that kind of work.

I have used various styles of power cutters, but none that gave as good satisfaction as the Koss easilage cutter, "Little Giant No. 14." A two or three-horse tread bower will run it to good advantage, and with the latter or an engine it will cut stalks down to half an inch in length as fast as a set of bauds can well handle them. Cutters are usually made so that the feeder is compelled to slide the stalks, or whatever is eing cut three or four feet through a trough before reaching the rollers. This arrangement is too absurd to be tolerated for a single day's cutting. It is only a short job to cut off one side board (on the opposite side from the belt) close as possible to the feed gear and arrange a at alle, on a level with the feed rollers, large enough to divice the boundles.

As to length of cutting, the shorter the bundles.

As to length of cutting, the shorter the bundles.

As to length of cutting, the shorter the letter il stalks are cut to half an inch. In the division of the bundles.

practicable.
Comp. red with other sorghums, the Kaf
fir is found to be early, abundant in yield for both quantity and quantity of its product Fi-ur from Kafir grain has been foun more nearly analogous to wheat than an other grain of its class. It is darker, o course, but is of like texture in the dough

and in the cooking. A Chapter of Celery.

Having had considerable experience i growing and storing celery for family use and tried nearly all the manipulations re ommended for bleaching it I must say with W. G. W. that I have found nothing that like so well for use on a limited scale a tiles. They cause it to blanch beautifully free from rust or rot, and fit to eat, the But having used both a single four-inch round, and two two-inch horseshoe tiles for this purpose, I like the hoseshoe tiles and two pieces much the test; they are more easily applied, cost less, and by using a two pieces much the iest; they are more easily applied, cost less, and by using a piece of paper for wrapping about them before tying, the darkening is perfect and the blanching could not be better. But, by the way, I could never see that blanching added anything to the flavor of celery; rich soil, good cultivation and plenty of water, giving rapid growth, is what insures the finest flavor. But while "tilling" works splendidly on a small scale, as on a few rows for early use, it is hardly seed on spacetars to used for greeting.

The office of the spacetars of th

The growth of a number of trees on the college grounds, showing the comparative progress made by the different species. The arboretum was begun in 1876, now covering two acres, and comparing 215 mostly raised from seed, planted where the trees were to remain. They were in rows four feet apart, and cultivated like corn. After some years, as the trees shaded the growns in rlorda will be severely disaspended and crass crept in, retarding growth, and doing most harm early in the season before the foliage of the trees shaded it. The following figures, which we have out in tabular form, are given, showing the degree of growth made by several trees, not always owing entirely to their inherent vigor, but somewhat influenced by soil and external causes. Each diameter is the measurement of the largest tiee of its kind, and was taken a foot above the ground:

Age, [Height, Diam.] In Georg a, where this corn has been experimented with most largely, it is planted during the latter part of March or early in April in the middle portion of the State. It bears earlier planting than other millets or sorghums. It should be put in rows not over three feet apart, even on best land, and it bears thicker planting than any other variety of sorghum; should be massed in the drill on good land, for either grain or forage purposes, and also on thin land, if forage mainly is desired. Use three to live pounds of seel per acre.

The caltivation of the Kaffir corn is conducted just as the common or Indian corn. Standing four to six stalks in every foot of drill, the plough of cultivators must be chiefly relied on, but little hoe work being practicable.

Compured with other sorghums, the Kaf.

1	Age, years.	Height, feet.	
Swamp white oak	11	1 12	2
Sugar maple	10	18	2
White pine	9	15	21/
Bu ternut	10	18	3
Black walnut	9	16	31/
White ash	10	28	4
Black cherry	7	17	3
Basswood	10	25	41/
Lecust	7	25	41/
Poplar birch	13	30	6
Ba sam poplar	12	30	6
Red elm	14	30	61/
European larch !	13	28	7
Chestnut	10	22	7
Catalpa speciosa.	13	23	10
Silver maple	12	35	101/

winters at Lansing, and it is feared the trees may be short-lived. Chestnut trees are uneven in Size; the same difference is often seen in other places. The locust promises well.

A correspondent of the London Garden writes: I observe that Mr. Peter Henderson recommends white-lead and sand as a sub-

lessly assent and dispose themselves for the growers in Florida will be severely disappointed at this year's results, though prices are reasonably firm, considering the quality of the crop.

Where the hay is put up rather green, it may be saved in good condition for feeding by mixing with straw. The surplus moisture of the trans is absorbed, and with it much of the aroma which gives good hay its delicate tavor. It can hardly be said that the nutritive value of the straw has leen made equal to hay by this process, for its constituents have not leen changed. But in making straw more palatable, there is a decided gain in its nutritive value, as whatever is eaten with a relish is dizested so much better than that which is not. If straw and hay are to be stored together.

It can be severely disappointed at this year's results, though prices ceremony. It may be here noted that the extent of wyom ing: a fact, which although it might suggest itself from the nature of a mountain country 6000 feet above the sealevel, and the sum to being a marsh and swamp denize, is not, however, presented to the said to the said they have experienced a closer kinship than is generally the case in united households.

The love and tolove one another, and in their mature of a mountain country 6000 feet above the sealevel, and the sunstend the sum to same a wamp denize, is not, however, presented to the said of the excited visitor.

A Red-Riot Subject.

"Well, do you know, sir, that Bostonian was red-hot for it? It was all we could do to get him to stand still and listen to our instructions as to how he should hold the siters who had established new homes for instructions as to how he should hold the siters who had established new homes for the death, is a living both the production of the case in the process. The last time they much the siters who had established new homes for the said and to love one another, and in their madure requestions to a mountain country 6000 feet above the sealevel, and the sinustic stanting the precess for the s

decided gain in its aurit dev value, as decided gain in its aurit dev solue, as decided gain in its aurit dev solue, as decided gain in its aurit dev gain, as decided gain in its aurit deve gain in the same of the season that at lawying time the oil straw all going and the blacking, but this one would have well know the beneit from this practice, scarce y ever try it. for the reason that at having time the oil straw all going and the season of the season that a lawying time the oil straw is all going and the blacking, but this one would have the blacking the blacking, but this one would have the blacking the blacking that the season of the season that all gain the same of the season that all gain the season of the season who had not the season of the season who had been done the season of the season who had been done the season of the season who had been done the straw must be saved in the season of the season who had the season of the season who had the season of the season of the season who had the season of the season who had the season of the season that all the season that the seaso

dropped, the home trail struck, the light in the window sighted, and you might have seen that baked bean making the best sprinting time he ever did in his life. The boys rode after him, helping him along with a little more whooping and firing, and I don't believe from what the boys told me that great George himself could have covered the distance between the gulch and ranch in much faster time.

"The ranch door was burst open and the belated fugitive, save for an unutterable look of terror, indicrously heightened by the face blacking, could only throw himself breathlessly on the floor and pant out: 'Oh-I-have-been-chased-by-Indians!' "Indians!' exclaime: the two of us, starting from bed and seizing our guns.

"Yes,' gasped the unhappy Bostonian; 'thousands of them, and it is only by a miracle that lessued with my life.'

"Well, the young man was in such a bad way that we thought the souner we explained the nature of things to him the better. But he would not have it that a sell had been played on him. He saw the wild red man with his own eyes, and no laughing testimony of those who had played the joke on him could convince him otherwise. He left the ranch the next day, saying the region was a little too.

who had played the joke of and country ince him otherwise. He left the ranch the next day, saying the region was a little too wild for him.
"But I can tell you of cases where the "But I can tell you of cases where the biters are sometimes bit. In rare cases a fellow will come along who has been put up to the racket and play out the part of an innocent victim until we have stationed him with the sack. Then, as soon as the operators are out of sight the will make a roundabout break for home as fast as ever his legs will carry him: and if he happens to be seated complacently in front of the ranch fire, when the rest of the party arrive, derisively referring to that poor devil they have left there waiting for snipe—the denoument is extremely mortifying."

This is the briefest summing up which the Duke of Marlborough and his brother, Lord Randolph Churchill, have yet received, and they are likely to be preserved in it for future generations, like flies in amber.

paying court lately to a young lady in a neighboring village, and to make his suit more certain conceived the notion of get-ting up a testimonial to his honesty, integ-rity, industry, etc.

The paper was drawn up, and had received

Chicago Mail.]

Charles A. Eldredge, who preceded Gen-eral Bragg in the House of Representatives,
was very fond of his "toddy," He could

the signatures of State officials, leading Concord business and professional men, etc., to the number of seventy-five, when a law-yer offered him \$5 for it. It was character better

better. On one occasion he met James M. Flower, a Chicago lawyer, in the lobby of one of the New York hotels, and straightway invited him to drink.
"No, thank you," replied Flower; "I've

stopped.
"You don't say so!" excla med Eldredge,
"Yes; haven't had a drink in three
months." Good Lord! Three mouths!" Then he
looked Flower over enviously, and said with
visible emotion: "By George! I'u give \$100
cash for your thirst."

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S FOOD. His Illness Attributed to Indiscretion at the Table. The indiscretions of the Emperor of Ger-

many at table have been the cause of most of his recent illnesses. Many a younger stomach would shrink from his particularly hot, with a rich sauce, and washed down by copious draughts of Rhine washed down by copions draughts of Rhine wine. Another favorite dish is crayfish soup, and latvini, a cold Russian fish soup, with a basis of beer, cider, herrings' telts and salt cucumbers. He is also fond of veal stewed with cloves and cinn mon, and pork (not American) stewed with nutmegs and marsh mallow; and a frequent sweet is a large sponge cake well soaked with rum. The physicians think the emperor may live several years longer, unless the weather is too cold, now that he has been persuaded to sleep in a warm room, instead of in a cold, bare, barrack-like place, fit only for a robust subaltern officer.

He's One of a Thousand.

Mr. John T. Wheelwright has written a novel entitled "A Child of the Century." George W. of Philadelphia bows gracefully, and blushes like a red, red rose.

VALUABLE BOOKS GIVEN AWAY.

MAGAZINES AND JOURNALS.

No publication will be sent for less time than one year, and no order for a publication will be accepted unless it includes a yearly subscription

to THE WEEKLY GLOBE.		
	B	- 17
	H.00	We
	8 0	E A
		14. Ith
Arthur's Home Magazine	\$2.00	\$2.60
American Rural Home		1.60
Andover Review	4.00	4.30
American Dairyman (new subs)	1.50	2.10
Art Interchange Magazine		3.85
American Poultry Journal		1.85
Atlantic Monthly	4.00	4.30
Atlantic Monthly American Art Journal	8.00	3.80
American Garden	2.00	2.10
American Grocer	3.00	3.10
American Agriculturist	1.50	2.10
Art Amateur	4.00	4.10
Art Amateur	6.00	6.15
Book Buyer	1.00	1.90
Banner Weekly	3.00	8.10
Brainerd's Musical World	1.60	2.10
Burlington Hawkeye	1.00	1.85
Ballou's Magazine	1.50	2.10
Bee-keeper's Magasine	.25	1.25
Babyland	.60	1.45
Boston Pilot	2.50	3.00
Boston Medical Journal	5.00	5.10
Boston Medical and Surgical Journal	5.00	5.85
Christian Leader	2.50	8.10
Century Magazine	4.00	4.60
Christian Union	3.00	3.60
Cottage Hearth	1.50	2.60
Cassell's Magazine of Art	3.50	3.90
" Family Magazine	1.50	2.30
" Quiver	1.50	2.30
Country Gentleman	2.50	8.10
Orioket on the Hearth	1.00	1.45
Christian Herald	1.50	2.05
Courier-Journal (Weekly)	1.00	2.00
Chautauqua Young Polks Journal	1.00	2.00
Decorator and Furnisher	4.00	4.10
Demorest's Magazine, without prem.	2.00	2.60
Donahoe's Magazine	2.00	2.50
Domestic Monthly, with premiums.	1.50	2.05
Detroit Free Press (Weekly)	1.00	1.00
Engineering and Mining Journal	4.00	4.10
Engineering News	E 00	8 00

Engineering News..... 5.00 Edir burgh Review 4.00
Farm, Field and Stockman 1.50 Fireside Companion..... 8.00 Floral Cabinet 1.25 Folio (Musical) ... Forney's Progress 2.50 Frank Leslie's Illustrated (Weekly) 4.00 " Sunday Magasine (M'y) 2.50
" Popular Monthly 8.00
" Pleasant Hours (M'y) . 1.75 Harper's Magazine 4.00
Harper's Weekly 4.00 | Home and Farm | .50 | Household | 1.00 | Home Decorator | 2.00 |

8.10

8,50

2.50

1.40

2.60

4.30

2.45

2.60

2.04

5.00

 Indiana Farmer
 1.00

 Independent
 3.00

 Iowa Homestead
 2.00

 Lippinoo t's Magazine
 3.00

 London Quarterly Review
 4.00

 Littell's Living Age
 8.00

N. Y. Medical Journal..... 5.00
 Nursery
 1.50

 N. Y. Critic
 9.00

 E. Y. Weekly
 3.00

N. Y. Sportsman 4.00

New Princeton Review 3.00

New York Witness 1.00

Our Little Men and Women 1.00 one of the witnesses disclosed the fact that Ohio Farmer. 1.00
the whiskey in question was sold to Puck (the best comic week'y). . . . 5.00 the retail dealer for \$1 35 per gallon. Phrenological Journal, without prem. 2.00 in a gallon, and this leaves a profit of \$5.65 per gallon for the retail dealer. This revelation was sufficient to cause Judge Stoddard to ask if this was the price of the average whiskey sold over the bar. One of the counsel arose and, addressing the court, Your honor knows that the whiskey sold

"Your honor knows that the whiskey soid is not always the best, and -"
"I know nothing about it," said Judge Stoddard. The ludicrousness of the situation made the spectators smile, and even the solemn faces of the jury relaxed for a moment.

A Ticket Agent and a Woman. [Susquehanna Transcript.]
A railroad ticket agent related the follow-

ing "true" story to me a short time ago, which I give in his own language: "She which I give in this prince in the reach in the rest of the party arrive, derisively referring to that poor devil they have left there waiting for snipe—the denoument is extremely mortifying."

Past and Present.

"There was once a duke, fame knew him well, He was supple and false and strong, He ne'er had a party he did not sell, Nor a woman he did not wrong.

"But in these weak days when men are few Who can play so grand a role, His family sever his part in two And so manage to fill the whole."

This is the briefest summing up which the Duke of Marlborough and his brother, Lord Randolph Churchill, have yet received, and they are likely to be preserved in it for future generations, like files in amber.

Character vs. Cash.

(Concord Monitor.)

A man well known about town has been paying court lately to a young lady in a relative to a y

 Practical Farmer
 2.00

 Prairie Farmer
 2.00

 Peterson's Lady's Magazine
 2.00

 Presbyterian Review. 3.00
Philadelphia Medical Times 4.00 Philadelphia Practical Farmer.... 2.00 Rideout's Magazine 1,00 2.60 | Scientific American | S.20 | " (with supplement) 7.00 | Sunday School Times | 2.00 | Scribner's Magazine (new) | 4.00 | Sunny South St. Nicholas 3.00 Saturday Night (weekly story) 3.00 Vick's Floral Magazine 1.25
 Wide Awake
 2,40

 Waverley Magasine
 5,00

 Western World
 1,00
 Watchman 3.00 8.30 We cannot send more than one magazine to one address. Orders covering more than one maga-sine to one address will be returned.

Always state with what issue you wish your subscription to begin. We do not furnish specimen copies of other publications. Address

THE WEEKLY CLOBE BOSTON, MASS.

"PREPARE YE

The Lion of Judah Ousted by the Eagle of Rome.

An observer can always tell when there avidity with which an outcoming congregation purchases the photographs, the songs tion is generally manifested by an acute desire to become possessed of some appro-priate souvenir of the occasion. Public interest in these services seems to be steadily on the increase. The audience Friday afternoon filled the church comfortably. After the customary opening exercises, Sam Small preached the following sermon:

with His knowledge of the law of God, the law of Moses and the sayings of the prophets. And there sprang up a hope in the minds of some that, perhaps, this was an indication of what was to come. But he disappeared, and for some twenty years there was nothing more heard until at last a voice was heard crying in the wilderness: "Prepare ye for the coming of the kingdom of Christ." Then their expectations all aroused anew, and they began to look for the Messiah; but when Jesus appeared upon the scene and began to demonstrate and claim to be the Messiah, they looked on Him and said He did not fulfil the respectations at all.

looked on Him and said He did not fulfil the rexpectations at all.

This was not the sort of a Messiah that they had been looking for, and they regarded Him merely as a cirpenter from down in Nazareth, and not Him whom they expected to come and rule over Israel. They were disgusted with the claims of Christ, disappointed with His appearance, and, above all utterly disgusted with and ready to repudiate, as they did repudiate, His doctrine. Christ came preaching His kingdom, but not the kingdom of this world. He did come claiming power, but not the bower to subdue men by the instrumentalities of human force.

He did not advocate the

Upbuilding of Human Kingdoms.

Upbuilding of Human Kingdoms.

He came presenting Himself as the king of a spiritual kingdom; as a Messiah and a Saviour unto the souls of men; not as the ruler of their individual, their city or their ruler of their individual, their city or their national lives, but as the king of their spiritual natures and as the Saviour of the spiritual part of men—their souls. And He began to preach His doctrine and to demonstrate that He was the one expected; but they revolted at the idea of receiving Him in any such sense and attitude. They called Him all manne of names. They referred to Him as "this fellow," and Christ said Himself "if they called the master of the house Beelzebub, what more will they call those who are of His household?" But there came to Him one day a company of people bringing one who was sick with palsy, and they laid the sick man down before Jesus, and when He saw that the man had been brought to him with a certain leaven of faith, s.w also His opportunity to speak to these people and give them a demonstration that should be convincing and irrefutable. They in the meantime had heard of Jesus' miracles. They had seen Him perform certain wonderful works, and they wondered where He got His power. They ascribed that to the goodness of God, and denied the divinity of Christ Himself, the originality and His oneness with the Father, and Christ saw an opportunity when they brought that man to be cured, and He said to the man these remarkable words: "Sinner, be of good che: rithy sins be forgiven thee." Well, you can imagine what those people would say. "Why, we didn't bring this man here thinking about his sins; we said nothing to you on the subject of his sins, we brought him here to be cured tof his palsy. And here you begin by talking to him about his sins. That ain't what the trouble is."

What was his palsy? The fact that he is diseased, and helpless and hopeless among his fellow men. The fact that he cannot stand erect upon his feet, and use his arms and limbs and all the power that is resident in him for his own happiness and advancement in the world—what has all that to do with his sins." And the Scribes and Pharisees, standing around, said within themselves, "this man biasphemeth," and Christ k national lives, but as the king of their spiritual natures and as the Saviour of the

give a man's sins." Then Christ asked them another question: "Is it easier to say to this man arise, thy sins be forgiven thee, or arise and take up thy bed and go into thine own house?" They had to study that question. According to their reasoning, Christ could not forgive his sins, but they realized also, according to their traditions, that palsy, bindeness, leprosy and all forms of disease afficied mankind as punishments from God for their sins. The second question that Christ asked them, therefore, raised all this into the argument: "Well." they said, "no man has ever been known to tell another by word of mouth and make it true except this man. Notody has ever been known to cure a man afficted with palsy like this, and as it is incurable by man, and is the punishment inflicted by God for sin, nobody but God could tell him to arise, stand on his feet and walk home." And therefore were they brought to this dilemma and irresistible encolusion. And when they replied to

Jesus' question which is the easier, they For the Coming of the Kingdom of Christ."

Jesus' question which is the easier, they were obliged to say that one was as easy as the other, for nobody but to do could do either; and as so on as Jesus had brought them to that point he said: "That you may know that the Son of Man hath power on earth to forgive sin. I will perform this miracle." And he turned to the sick one and said. "Arise, take up thy bed and go unto thine own house"; and immediately he didit. The logic was flawless: the demonstration was complete. The fact existed, and it conveyed to the mine of every logical man a lesson that he could not forget as long as he lived; and if he was honest it produced a faith in him that could never die.

die.

It was a demonstration by Christ, by his own logical methods, and in a way that could not be re uted that He was one with His Father. That power was given to Him not only to heal men's todies, but to forgive their sins, and by the visible act He demonstrated to them what had taken place that was invisible and spiritual. And I say

It Bankrupted Every Scribe An observer can always tell when there has been a meeting of unusual revivalistic influence at the People's Church, by the nothing except to fall back on their old theory and plaise God that he had given tion purchases the photographs, the songs such power unto men. "Ah," but a man and the biographies of the famous evangel-says, "that is a miracle done by Jesus on every afternoon and evening by men who stand just without the Columbus avenue people who would not believe on him unentrance. The degree in which the audientrance. The degree in which the audi-ence is affected by the sermon and exhorta-tion is generally manifested by an acute the logic in it and the purpose that it was the logic in it and the purpose that it was used for that day. But you say that if you could see a miracle like that performed you would believe, too. Well, you wouldn't, i expect that those people had as now h sense as you have got in reference to what they could see. I suppose they could see through the hole in a mill-stone as clearly as you can. Why adm't they believe what they saw and follow Christ?

But you say that you are illuminated by eighteen centuries of enlightenment and education, and that you could appreciate the situation much better than the olden lews, and that if there were some such man-

things) if they called the matter of the proof that the mode woman aere had achance in the proof that the mode with the mode of the location of the proof that the mode of the location of the proof that the mode of the location of of the

TOWNSEND'S LETTER.

Public Opinion in New York on the Fishery Matter.

Some Reminiscences Pertinent to the Possibility of War.

Condition of the Canadians Compared to That of Americans.

NEW YORK, January 28.-The virtually solid action of the United States Senate, last Monday, produced a fright amongst the money-changers of this town, who would prefer to have no national policy whatever, never to take offence, and to adjourn every feeling and interest for the business of

Fig. 1. The district first feeling and interest for the business of watering stock and making turns in the matter control of the softine and the softine of for more than his par value when he, as the principal senator of that State, spoke with such aggressiveness. It is true that he is more of a Western man than a New Englander, having been beyond the Missouri lander, having been beyond the Missouri

singly and riches and load her with all the arguments and riches and power and an argument of a heathen power of power of power of the floor all queen as the special of the progratives were unow subscription of their progratives were unow subscription of their progratives were unow subscription of their progratives were now subscription of the forms double of the progratives were subscription of the forms double of the progratives were subscription of the forms double of the progratives were subscription of the progratives were subscription of the progratives were subscription of the progrative subscription of the forms double of the progratice of the forms and the progration of the progratice of the forms and the progration of the progratice of the forms and the progration of the progration of the progratice of the forms and the progratice of the forms and the progration of the progratice of the forms and the progration of the progratice of the forms and the progration of the progration of the progratice of the forms and the progration of the progration of the progration of the progration of the progratice of the forms and the progration of the pr

Man of the state o

destroy the American-carrying marine, broke Jefferson's heart, but it created the nerican naval interest. Henry Adams of ston, who has done the principal work in American naval interest. Henry Adoms of Boston, who has done the principal work in attempting to su situte the reputation of Gallatin for that of Hamilton, who did not get along well with the Adams family, says on this question: "Mr. Jefferson's hope of having to swallow less foreign in solence than his predecessors was by this time thoroughly dispelled. There seems to have been no form of insult, simple or aggravated, which Mr. Jefferson and his administration did not swallow; between the exquisitely exasperating satire of Mr. Canning and the peremptory brutality of Bonaparte, he was absolutely extinguished. He abandoned his hope of balancing one belligerent against another and his expectation of guiding them by their interests. He abandoned even the embargo; he laid down the scentre of party leadership; he had no longer a party: Virginia herself ceased to be guiled by his opinion. Mr. Jefferson, overwhelmed by all these difficulties, longed for the moment of his retreat; 'never did a prisoner released from his prison feel such relief as I shall on shaking off the shackles of power,' So cowed was he as to do what no president has a constitutional right to do.

Mr. Abdicated the Putles

He Abdicated the Butles watering stock and making turns in the of his office, and no entreaty could inwatering stock and making turns in the of his office, and no entreaty could intall or over, and weighs 215 pounds, mart. Outside of business circles the public duce him to resume them. So soon as the His victim's name is Augustus Eohle, and

channels has demoralized the money-voting delegations of the interior. Therefore Mr. Ingalls of Kansas was considered to stand for more than his par value when he as the

possi le assistance of the british ary, the British army would hardly count on land in an out-reak with the United States. When we were hardly 7,000,000 of people, the fa thest the veterans of Wellin ton ever penetrated into the country was about twenty miles from navigation. The cty of Wishington was then a village about twenty miles from the British barae fleet in the Pathyent river. Attacking a

they were given by treaty one or two small islands to continue the hisheries and to dry their fish. The fishery issue was sprung upon the United States as an afterthought to the Alabama controversy, under General Grant's administration. At that time the Americans, led by unmer and Motley and others, took a decided attitude on the subject of our injuries by Great Britain when we were engaged with an insubordinate section of our own country. Guided by Mr. Fish of New York City, the government preferred to obtain the political reputation of having extracted damanes, rather than to settle the principles at issue. Thereupon the Canadians came forward with a claim to the fisheries, which was made the means of recouping from the United States a considerable poition of the Alabama damages. From that time to this the dishonest politicians of Canada have been seeking opportunities to levy more toll on the question of the Americans catching fish and cetting hait at a time of projound peace, when there should have been every reasonable desire on the part of a small p, wer like Canada to allay excitement. The present Canadian government has constructed a high probective tariif in defence of their old Tory views, and on the other hand has gone a-fishing for a quarrel with peacea le persons who to a large extent mainta hed the settlements about Newfoundland and Nova Scotla. At this moment, also, it seems apparent that Canada is bankrupted, from having attempted, with imperfect resonrees, to imitate the American system of public works. It is generally believed here that When Canada Comes to Pay Her Dues to her railway system she will have nothing

KILLED FOR HIS MONEY,

And His Body Cut Up and Packed in a Trunk.

The Baltimore Trunk Mystery Cleared Up at Last.

An ex-Sea Captain Arrested for the Atrocious Murder.

Unger more recently has been engaged in the liquor business, but retired over a year ago. He is 52 years of age, is six feet

it presently." It was an every-day occurrence for people to leave baggage in the
saloon occause of its nearness to the ferry,
so the proprietor yielded a ready consent.
It was so heavy that Mr. Bense had to come
from behind the bar and assist him.

"Thunder," cried the saloon keeper, when
finally he deposited the trunk in the corner.
"You haven 'gold in the trunk, have you?"
The stranger laughed, and Mr. Bense distinctly remembers that his laugh was har h
and grating. "No, the gold isn't there," he

replied, and then 'hanged the adject quickly, and called for another beet.

From the school the stout man went directly to Westcott's express office. The stranger wrote the address on a butcher's card which he took from his pocket. On the face of the card was a tiny spot of blood. A ter writing it the stranger said that the trunk was in Bense's salcon and left. At 10.05 the man again entered the salcon and asked for pen and link. He produced a piece of paper from his pocket, and scratched the directions: "John A. Wilson, Billimore, Md. To be left until called for." He then affixed the card with mucilage to one end of the

Another Vexed Question Settled.

(Chicago News.)

The Louisville Commercial says that Miss Kate Field is "one of the most charming old maids in the world." Miss Field is indeed very charming, out she is far from being an old maid. It was our privilege to examine certain papers in the recorder's office in New Orleans, last winter. One of these was the original certificate of Miss Field's birth; it was written in mauve ink upon delicate note paper. A careful perusal of it gave us to understand that Kate

Bemis Field was born in New Orleans on the 5th of June, 1859, and that she was at that time the only child of Joseph Field, actor. In answer to our inquiries Mr. Gus-tav Boisqueuet, the recorder said: "As to the genuineness of this record there can be no doubt, for Miss Field herself filed it with me last spring."

ne last spring."
Therefore we feel warranted in correcting our impertinent Louisville contempory to the extent of saying that Miss Field is but 28 years of age.

EDD ITEMS.

Swearers were fined one shilling per oath n the courts of old York county, Me., in Athens, Ga., is excited because it is pro-posed by the Town Council to close all the pored by the Town Council to close all the saloous at 6 v. m.

A Yale freshman in North College has sixty calendars about his study, and also a

BALTIMORE, Md., January 28.—Edward Unger, for many years the cartain of a coasting vessel, lies in a cell at the police station charged with murder. The Baltimore truth mystery is no longer a mystery. Unger more recently has been engaged in the police of the lower stellar to the lower terms and the postponed because the bride went sleighting and was nearly frozen to death. en almanacs. An ex-candidate for the lowa Legislature is travelling through that State lecturing on the subject. "Is there a personal devil?"

Two watermelons, fresh from the vine, were shipped from Laurinburg, N. C., a few days ago to a congressman at Washington, D. C.

Chicks' Daily Tricks," "Ring Round Rosi's," "Bird's-eye View of India" and "Baby World." hapy World."
A small Chicago boy was delighted one day when a slight fire in his father's house brought the firemen and the engine. "Say," he exclaimed to the first fireman he met. "Say, if there should be a big fire here and

"Say, if there should be a big fire here and you want to s ve things, please don't save my winter fiannels, for they tickle me."

An officer inLosAngeles found ten tramps in a box car the other day. He procured a rope and some handcuffs, and then stationing himself at the car door, he ordered them out, one by one, fromed them in pairs, tied them all together with the rope, and, under cover of his revolver, marched them through the streets to jail.

A tramp called at the residence of Mrs.

the fellow the money and he skipped out.

A contemporary relates a pretty story about children. It was in a Sunday school, and the rector had dropped in to ask the children some questions. Among others was the question, "Who lasted forty days?" to which the school shouted the correct answer. "But who else fasted forty days?" asked the rector meaning Elijah, the prochet At first there was a painful pause, and then one little snaver triumphantly replied, "Dr. Tanner." The answer broke the school up.

Thrives for a Year in Her Stomach. Barker, proprietor.

when the bringing notice we should from the speak the truth, and you have done your in the strip ty him."—Harper's Weekly.

When a car-lead of iron was opened about the other day, a high back dow was found amost dead. He had been in the car days without food, water, or any protection from the zero weather. He has been milit Thesday the ciri's sufferings we reinten face for and will like.

Along 20 per cent, of the freshman classes and the corner in the protection from the zero weather. He has been milit Thesday the ciri's sufferings we reinten face for and will like.

The biget is unusually healthy, though not provided with a large number of large men.

Mrs. Singleton gave birth to triplets at the physician was called in. His medicines also failed, and other physicians were between the first and as a last receive of a friend, Mrs. Surface and a last receive of a friend, Mrs. Surface and a last receive of a friend, Mrs. Surface and a last receive of a friend, Mrs. Surface was the ciri's sufferings were into the surface of the case, the crisis and as a last receive of a friend, Mrs. Surface of the case, the crisis and as a last receive of a friend, Mrs. Surface of the case, the crisis and as a last receive of a friend, Mrs. Surface of the case, the crisis and a last free of the case, the crisis and as a last receive of a friend, Mrs. Surface of the case, the crisis and a last receive of a friend, Mrs. Surface of the case, the crisis and a last receive of a friend, Mrs. Surface of the case, the crisis and as a last receive of a friend, Mrs. Surface of the case, the crisis and as a last receive of the case, the crisis and as a last receive of a friend, Mrs. Surface of the case, the crisis and as a last receive of a friend, Mrs. Surface of the case, the crisis and as last received of the case, the crisis and as last received of the case, the crisis and as a last received of the case, the crisis and as last received of the case, the crisis and as last received of the case, the crisis and as last received of the case,

At the sight the girl fainted away, and to was a long time before she could be restored to consciousness. She was taken home, and when seen by a reporter this afternoon crie i bitterly when the subject of her trouble was broached.

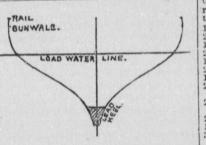
"The doctor's theory," she said, "is that a very small snake must have been on a branch of a bush, and that in eating berries, as i did, I must have swallowed the reptile, and it has been growing ever since."

A STEEL RACER.

Dimensions of the Last Yacht Designed

by Edward Burgess.

The steel yacht recently designed by Edward Burgess for C. Oliver Iselin of New York is fast assuming shape in the ship-yard of Henry Piepgrass. Mr. Burgess considers the new sloop as an able racing yacht, superior to either the Puritan or yacht, superior to either the Puritan or Mayflower. Though she was designed here, Mayflower and Mayflower York should accept the model. The first description of the new racer, with her dimen sions, was given to the public in yesterday's New York Heraid.



MR. BURGESS' LAST AND BEST.

The above cut shows a midship section of the new yacht. Her dimensions are as fol-

ength on deck.....ength on load water line....

and the place where the respict of the place where the respict of the place of the

CHARLES F. BARKER EDITOR

Champion of America. All communications for this department must be addressed to Charles F. Barker, No 8 Houghton street, Cambridgeport, Mass.

"Barker's American Checker-Player," comprising twenty-two openings, with 534 variations of the best analyzed play, together through the streets to jail.

A tramp called at the residence of Mrs.

N. R. Steadman in Lawrenceburg, Ind., and told the lady that Mrs. Platter, a neightor, owed him \$2 for work that he had performed at her house, and not having the money to pay nim for his services she had requested him to ask Mrs. Steadman to loan her (Mrs. Platter) \$5 until Saturday. Mrs. Steadman unhesitatingly gave the fellow the money and he skipped out.

A contemporary relates a pretty story about children. It was in a Sunday school, and the rector had drooped in to ask the

We have also the following works on the game for sale:
Barker vs. Freeman, match games.....30c
Jackson vs. Smith, match games.....25c. and 40c-

Chess and Checker Players' Head quarters, No. 122 Water street. Al players cordially invited. Charles F

Position No. 1289. By Isaiah Barker, Cambridgeport, Mass. BLACK.



Dean's move:

11.15 10.17 13..17 2. 6-A 9..14
23..19 21..14 28..24 28..24-B 31..26
8..11 15..18 17..21 7..10 5..9
22..17 19..15 24..20 14.. 7 28..12
9..13 4..8 6..9 3..10 9..13
17..14 24..19 32..28 26..23C B.wins.
A.-Off the beaten track.--J. D.
B-26..23, followed by 9..13, puts the game on the old line of book play.--J. D.
C-Into the trap; 27..23, etc., instead, draws.--J. D. draws. -J. D.

Game No. 2192-"Dyke." Played between Messrs. Willie Gardner Leeds) and Horsfall (Halifax) in the recent

return team match between their respec-tive towns. Gardner's move: 7...23 9...6 30..26 Black

A-Loses; 22..18 offers a draw.-w. a.

Checker News. We have sold many hundred copies of Barker's "American Checker Player" with-in the last year, and among the purchasers in the last year, and among the purchasers are many persons who are connected in different departments of the government. Foremost among them is President Cleveland, who is a first-rate checker player, and who has got our work in his bossession. To these we can add the names of lawyers, doctors, professors and numerous business men, so it will be seen that the game is enjoyed by every grade of people. We could give many testimonials but space forbids. See advertisement at too of this column.

A FORETICAL PORESITION.

As I sat one evening dreaming: on checker prob-

As I sat one evening dreaming; on checker problems, scheming, trying to invent a screaming problem as in days of yore.

I thought 'tis useless trying, for new enigmas spyling, as all the best positions were published long before.

Useless trying any more.

I thought of many checker tricks, and set two Blacks on ten and six, and then as an appen-dix I added two men more. On fifteen placed a White nece dix I added two men more.
fifteen placed a White man, on nineteen set a
Light man, then it was I noticed a simple row
of four.
Just a row and nothing more.

On fourteen sat a Black King, thought I, that is a slack thing, unless I make a crack thing by adding one Man more.

So a Man on six-and-twenty I placed, and then had plenty, and as I moved the King and played it o'er.

Black just won and nothing more.

(O. H. Richmond, in the Derry (N.H.) News.

Mr. E. E. Burlingame, editor of the Board, is on deck again, and this time intends to stay. We have received No. 2, volume 3, of the above magazine, and it is filled with first-class checker matter. The price is \$1 per year. Address E. E. Burlingame, Williamsport, Penn. THE OLDEST INHABITANT.

(Texas Siftings.) Oh yes! the weather's very bad, The cold is simply fearful;

But this compared with what we had When I was young, is cheerful. Old Boreas with dismal sweep Would plough the plain to valley; And numb us into deadly sleep To freeze ere we could rally.

We dared not weep because we teared Icicles hung upon the beard
And cracked at peals of laughter. The breath turned white as downy wing

And fell in flakes around it,
Till we could (Ting-a-ling-a-ling)
"Who rang that bell?" Confound it." New England Pensions.

Washington, January 29. — Pensions have been granted to residents of the New England States as follows:

England States as follows:

MAINE.

William J. Wiley, original. Mapleton.

Moulton C. Bodge, original. Exeter Mills.

Francis P. Lane, re-issue, Cooper.

David Simpson, increase, North Newburg.

Gilbert H. Ingalls, restoration, Lagrange.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Edward E. Bullard, alias Charles Howard, original, Amherst.

Edward E. Bullary, Salem.
nal, Amherst.
David P. Nudd, original, Salem.
David P. Nudd, original, Salem.
Lewis Phillips, increase, Wolfooro,
Jessie K. Sherwell, increase, Grafon.
J. Whitney, increase, West Rindge.
I. Whitney, increase, West Rindge.
Edward K. Ballum, restoration, Woodsville.
VERNONT.

of Hiram Rice, restoration. Abigail S., widow of Hiram Rice, restoration and reissue, East Craftsbury.

Marcellus Jenks, original. Albany.

Massachusetts.

Massachusetts.

William Smith (insane), original, Monson.
Herbert E. Preston, original, West Acton.
Henry A. Bristol, original, Great Burington.
John O. Laughlin, original, Great Burington.
John G. Laughlin, original, West Newbury.
Charles O. McLain, increase, Haverhill.
James Cayton, reissue, Lowell.
John H. Cleaves, restoration and increase, Har

ard. Barrie W. Cotter, increase, Charlestown. Jane P., widow of John W. Wilson, North Manchester,
John W. Wilson, deceased, original, North Manchester.

The Weekly Globe.

SEND

AND RECEIVE

The Weekly Globe

14 MONTHS.

ONLY \$1.

TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS

14 MONTHS TO CLUBS.

SIX COPIES FOURTEEN MONTHS EACH FOR ONLY \$5.

TERMS CASH.

Whether or not you are an agent of the other publicadealer, postmaster, or club agent--cash must accompany all orders for THE WEEKLY tions of THE GLOBE--news-GLOBE.

the Only Weekly Democratic Newspaper published in Boston. Agents will please bear this in mind when soliciting Democrats to subscribe. Tell them that THE WEEKLY GLOBE is now the only Democratic Weekly Newspaper published in Boston.

AGENTS WANTED

TWO MILLIONS WANTED!

We want the names and addresses of at least two millions of Democrats who are not subscribers to THE WEEKLY GLOBE. We want to send them sample copies. Write names and addresses plainly, only on one side of the paper. Send them along, and send them men and women who know how many claims are children in public schools.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,

An Unparalleled Offer!

A COMPLETE ENCYCLOPA. DIA GIVEN AWAY.

A Necessity to Every Farmer.

A work originally published at \$9.00

ONLY \$3.00.

Three dollars will give you this magnificently illustrated volume of 1085 pages and THE WEEKLY GLOBE one postage. A complete agricultural library. The

on live stock and agriculture, by Hon. record, and many cases are not recorded at were cramped and their nerves overtaxed." JONATHAN PERIAM, in one imperial all, would astonish the ease-loving people Only a few weeks since a proud Boston volume of 1035 double column pages, who say "the war is over and let us hear no mother told in a triumphant manner of her printed on fine paper and profusely illus- more about it." trated. Bound in English cloth, extra. \$9. The American Encyclopedia of Agri- it with hearts and nerves of men are now perative, he was taking private lessons in culture is of great value to the farmer, live stock doctor, breeder, stock raiser. from school, or even in the school room, left part in plays and musicales, kept up his nurseryman, dairyman, gardener, the housewife, and in the library as a work of reference. The author, Mr. Periam, has been for forty years a practical as such is widely known. The work is at since; mothers, who worked and waited, at high pressure from one week's end to farmer, stockgrower and journalist, and once compact and comprehensive, cover- wept and prayed, weep now in silence and the beginning of the next. He was breathing the whole field without undue enlarge- poverty. They have not the hard facts, the ing constantly the exhausted air of crowded it a coup de vent. ment of any special topic. The aim was Gradgrind documents, to establish their rooms, and, as Dr. HAMMOND remarks, investigation from a modern standpoint, and man: and their only resource is sub- receipts." And this mother was content to and brought down to the present time, mission. of the several departments of agriculture, As a lover of justice for all. THE GLOBE not seem to hurt him, he is so smart." and the improved processes, based on once more entreats the people to consider Nature uses all her forces according to modern science, connected therewith. these things. This bill, or that measure, rule. She never blunders, never trips. The compiler uses plain language, giving may not meet your individual views, but When the overtaxed boy reaches manhood special prominence to established facts, the sad fact remains that the families of he will suddenly break down, and the and the subjects are arranged in alphabetical order, so that the work is an in-

dex to itself. It has several rich plates and hundreds of wood engravings. It is strongly and

THIS WORK IS FREE TO ANY ONE SENDING 10 SUBSCRIB-ERRS AND \$10.

As there are only 400 copies to be given away, clubs should be formed immediately.

Address.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,
BOSTON, MASS.

A Pocket Atlas Free to Any One

Sending Two Subscriptions and \$2. in number and quality of its maps, will be sent free to any one sending two sub-

An ATLAS OF THE WORLD is Needed in Every Home.

Address
THE WEEKLY GLOBE,
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Weekly Globe. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2, 1887.

Will you, therefore, please examine the date of expiration of your paper, which is

printed upon every copy you receive?

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

because The Weekly Globe is the brightest, newsiest and cheapest weekly that your family can procure. It has paid you many times its price the past year, and really will content you but a trifle compared to what it will bring you during 1887. A club may be composed of residents of either one town, or more than one town, as it pleases the club raiser. Now is the time to begin to form a club. Send for free sample copies and agents' rates.

IMPORTANT TO AGENTS.

Get as many subscribers as you can, and secure one of the cash pretrums, the largest now offered by any newspaper. Remember that renewals count as much as mew subscribers, and that subscribers may was an away subscribers as new subscribers, and that subscribers may was an and secure one of the cash pretrums, the largest now offered by any newspaper. Remember that renewals count as much as new subscribers, and that subscribers may was a many subscribers as processed of the cash pretrums, the largest now offered by any newspaper. Remember that renewals count as much as new subscribers, and the return the production of the Relief Corps labor unceasingly to right this great wrong? God sitted this nation through a through the prosential problems of the section of the cash of the winter is broken!" extended one, jubliantly, when we had a fash of lightning and one or two peals of the last time at Khartoum, made a note of the last time at that toum, made a note of the last time at that toum, made a note of the last time at that toum, made a note of the last time at that toum, made a note of the last time at that toum, made a note of the last time at that toum, made a note of the last time at that toum, made a note of the last time at that toum, made a note of the last time at that toum, made a note of the last time at that toum, made a note of the last time at that toum, made a note of the last time at that toum, made a note of the mineral content of the member of the OF COURSE YOU WILL RENEW,

FORM A CLUB! new subscribers, and that subscribers may be secured in your own or in any other town or towns. Remember that you will get your regular commission, and may, possibly, secure one of the cash premiums in addition. Send for sample copies, and form a club.

REPENTANT AND ERRING PRODIGALS.

Ex-Treasurer Hollingsworth of Knox county, Ind., who was guilty of the weakness of abstracting \$80,000 of the county's money, and thought the air of Canada old home with the remark that he would it was paid for at the rate of 57 cents a fugitive longer.

The husks that the swine did eat no longer satisfy the erring one of Knox county. He comes back to be the guest of the community, which, if it does not fall upon his neck and kiss him, will give him all those manifestations of love in which

Really, Mr. Hollingsworth is too sensi tive, to come back on the pitiful plea that he must see his children. What will BILL MALONEY, DELANCEY and the other chiefs now both the Leading and of the glorious colony at Montreal say to seem in the ears of that long-lost and erring son of Massachusetts who now lingers in Buencs Ayres!

Yet it ought to be proclaimed from every house-top that all these will be received with open arms, and that Massachusetts and New York yearn with a yearn far superior to the style of yearning in Indiana, for the return of their much-wanted

Unfortunately none of these prodigals seem to have a taste for yeal, and are loubtful as to the chance of gold rings, fearing that inferior metal might be substituted, and have no desire for the best robes of the State's providing.

THE PENSION LIST IS NOT TOO LARGE. "The pension list is already too large," says an editor, writing with more zeal than

to check it,"

thing yet put upon canvas or described by renders him an authority in such matters. the historian. It is our national dishonor, Dr. Hammond utters aloud the thought of while one widow or child of a dead soldier, many parents and teachers who are too against it. or a single wounded patriot, is unprotected broad to bind themselves to systems or or unprovided for. Every man of intelli- methods because such methods chance to gence knows that the slightest error in doc- be popular. of papers, throws out hundreds of cases of dissatisfaction among educators in must be a born tiger, where the standing of the soldier was of stronger terms than the mere general de-

heroes in life or death. The brave women now engaged in work- have suffered from overwork and the uning for the soldiers find themselves reasonable custom of giving out home lesthwarted in many ways, and in sons. The child's best hours, nearly all its unexpected places; and were it not for their waking hours certainly, are spent in the efforts and the work of the Grand Army, school-room, and the others not devoted to the dark shadow of the war would sleep should be given to recreation. The just demands of Ireland. still fall heavily upon hundreds of lives. All mere growing physically is a severe strain, honor to them for their noble work, and all and an old-time physician was not far from year. Both will be delivered free of shame to those whose rulings compet brave the truth when he said "that the great bulk men and worthy women, who should be of the children had all they could do to honored pensioners, to become virtually ob- grow, without duties being imposed upon bornness in their controversy over the relargest, latest and best illustrated work jects of private charity. The facts now on them until their heads ached, their limbs moval of Dr. McGLYNN.

The war is not over. Boys who went into attending a school where hard study is inin their prime; women who were then fresh French, attending a dancing class, took their books to nurse the soldier or scrape music under a master twice during the lint; children who were then living in lux- week, and went to parties occasionally. ury are now paupers; fathers who loved Thus by her own confession this mother

we talk of the French spoliation claims pressure, while its real seat of disturbance and things equally remote, the sons and was laid in childhood. daughters of the gallant men who saved "It is very strange that M. should become the Union are denied advantages and op- insane" says one; "there is no tendency portunities which they should be enjoying; that way on either side of the families." and there is no redress until some general No, there is a first time, and M.'s pitiful conmeasure, some large, inclusive bill, is dition is told briefly. He entered the pubbrought before Congress and passed, lic schools at an early age, he was ambitious

pettifogging qualifications. We might relate many cases well known When he needed air he was at his books, to us where pensions have been applied when he required recreation, he was shut for, and the applicants have failed to se- up within four walls to cram his brain cure the slightest recognition by reason of with the stories of barbarous men in bar-The best Pocket Atlas Published, both overwhelming evidence furnished. In events, much better forgotten than remem-

thrown out the case, and the innocent war fined in a mad-house. The case is not victims remain victims still. With these facts in mind, with the brave, every year, and still we go on applauding

patient toilers in our midst; with children the children who are ambitious and urging longing for an education now impossible, them on by the frequent application of our More Snow and Ice to be because the war made them fatherless and Yankee goad, "so smart." poor; with men in middle life now walking It is quite time to bring common sense to our streets with difficulty by reason of bear upon this question; quite in order to wounds received in the service: with say to superiors and instructors "thus far Many subscriptions will expire with this women seeking for work because all was shalt thou come and no farther," while we Skating and Sleighing Costumes Should issue, and perhaps this is your last paper. lost during the war, how can any man say carefully remember that teachers are in no that "the pension list is too large?" How sense responsible for the defects of a system does he know? If the government pro- under which they labor. Brain capital has vided for its defenders would the men of never been fully appreciated in the world's Directions for Making Ladies' the Grand Army and the Loyal League find | market, and now is the appointed time for it necessary to care for their brothers of the its respectful consideration. battlefield, or the women of the Relief

publisher drove a hard bargain with him. himself cured after a six months' test. Very different are the prices which have been paid to some writers after they have become famous. Mr. GLADSTONE has just word, for his article in the current number

of a magazine. Even this amount seems small when compared with the fabulous sums given for special work. DICKENS was magazines, while the New York Ledger untied. gave him a like sum for his rather inferior tale of "Hunted Down." In this little cently died of thirty-nine years of devotion story there are 1000 lines, with an average to his profession. His extreme term of sertale of "Hunted Down." In this little would suit his health, has come back to his of 8½ words, or 38 letters to a line; so that rather be in a place whose existence is a word, or nearly 13 cents a letter. The manuscript was literally worth its weight in of condolence. What aristocrats Spanish gold, for Mr. Bonner afterward had it editors must be. bound, and it was sold for \$500 for the benefit of a fair.

> A larger sum proportionately was given twenty lines, for which he got \$250 a line. Some one mathematically inclined has figured out that the laureate received on that occasion nearly half a dollar for each stroke of his pen. These are exceptional figures, but all literary work is better paid now than ever before. Take GOLDSMITH. for example, who sold his ever-delightful "Vicar of Wakefield"for £60, and who, after the success of "The Traveller," refused the £100 offered by his publisher, as he found on computation that this would be at the rate of a crown a couplet, and he could not conceive of a poem being worth that sum. What would he have said had

a line. Of our own writers, Longfellow has, perhaps, been the most generously paid. His "Hanging of the Crane" brought him \$3000, while the friend who conducted the contrast to the manner in which genius was rewarded two centuries ago, when Milton sold the greatest poem in the language J. B. CLAPP.

BRAIN CAPITAL.

knowledge, "and something should be done Dr. HAMMOND of New York, who is wisely endeavoring to simplify the school sys-These words look harmless, but they cut tem there, reiterates the opinion so fre- their rags. Appearances are often deceplike a keen-edged sword into the hearts of quently set forth in our columns concerntive. men and women who know how many are ing the over study and overcrowding of

still unrecognized, and how many homes All that the learned doctor says of New are still darkened by the clouds of the York is quite true of Massachusetts. The will be remembered as doing very well war that has been. In the sad mi- tendency in all departments of mental labor nority, without political representation, is to exhaust the brain capital too rapidly. saddened beyond expression by past This is not the utterance of a radical, not memories, and burdened by present needs, the outcome of zeal without knowledge, the survivors of the war and their families but the calm, deliberate conviction of a tors and congressmen from acting as attorpresent a picture more pathetic than any- practical physician whose large experience neys or agents for railroad companies inter-

umental evidence, the death of all who The increase of private schools and the the best, where he gave himself and sacri- nial given by those who swear by all the ficed his family for his country. A country methods of our public schools and close their saved by such sacrifices should honor its eyes to the defects in our system.

Instances are not wanting where children

the home nest have never known a home proved that her boy was occupied or driven to supply the long-felt want of a thorough claims just as they are in the sight of God "using up his brain capital faster than its have it so, and repeateuly said: "It does escape from a similar fate. brave men are still neglected, and while cause will be attributed to some special

whereby all who served their country shall and his parents assisted him at home; he be recognized without petty distinctions or surpassed his classmates, and delighted his friends; in short, he was number one. cure the slightest recognition by reason of some missing link, some triffing flaw in the some missing link, some triffing flaw in the some instances the prominent position of the officer or soldier and his valuable services have been at once confirmed by the war. Department, and yet the inability to secure one item in the long train of proofs, difficult at best after a lapse of years, has work only to break down at 30 and be con-

imaginary. Hundreds are doing just this

Well, well, a Boston orator suggest special divorce and marriage laws by Congress and the extinction of our thirty-eight ways received \$1250, or about twelve cents a of creating happiness or prolonging misery. Think of it. A man whose claim against Uncle Sam amounted to \$5 died some time since, and his grandchildren hope to obtain some recognition if they are very prudent and persevere. It would be far paid \$5000 each for two stories for Boston easier to be tied up by Government than

Senor Escobar, a Spanish editor, revice must be attributed to the climate. An American editor is fortunate if he endures half that time, and the "Queen" or the President usually forgets to send a message

Some strangers visiting the Hub were shown our fine club houses, and at once exclaimed, "But you have numerous TENNYSON for his poem on "England and America in 1782," for in this there are only are their houses?" "Oh," was the reply, women never have money enough for such things, they must be content with hired rooms, a little upper room sometimes."

> The world must be improving. comes Mr. ERNST to the front with the emphatic assertion before a Boston audience that "politicians as a rule are honest men and Congress a much abused body." us all! How can the world, the American world, get on if all our long cherished beliefs are thus rudely shattered.

he been offered, like the modern poet, £50 Melenite is the name of a new explosive.

negotiation was given \$1000-a suggestive power as dynamite excels common gun-

\$7500 in cash, or its equivalent, in her pockets when brought in. At this rate it won' do to give to beggars on the strength of

Londoners are wondering what will behis brilliant wife. It need not wonder. He without her during some of his visits to this country, although the influence of such a woman is a loss to the world.

The bill prohibiting United States sena ested in Federal legislation is again before the Senate. The Republican senators so far heard from, including Mr. HOAR, are

General Boulanger, the bellicose French minister of war, frequently refreshes himself while engaged in a fierce debate with drinks of sugared water. A man who can might witness for an applicant, or the loss rebuilding of old academies tells the story thirst for gore on a beverage of that sort

If Lord SALISBURY should manage to pilot his country into a war with ours over the Canadian fisheries he will see a whole sale change in the political views of Irish-

seems to be about to see what it is looking

priests, but the parishioners of St. Stephen's, New York, are showing considerable stub-

The Canadians are Arcadian in their simplicity on the fishery question. They cannot yet see why American fishermen son's engagements, a boy of 14. He was should not tamely submit to all sorts of outrages without offering retaliation.

Those runaway cashiers over in Canada must be having an anxious time of it. Suppose war should come, they would be ordered out of the Dominion, of course, and where would they move to

The French have a phrase to describe a sudden attack by the northeast wind, which might be worked into our Yankee vocabulary quite appropriately. They call The town of Canton, Me., failed to learn

ington. Result: The narrowest sort of All the cabinet babies born in Washing ton for many years have been girls, and yet

any useful lesson from Eastport and Farm-

Congress says women must not help to govern this country. Germany is going to call out 70,000 of her "reserves" immediately. BISMARCK is shaking that big fist of his closer to BOULANGER'S

The great southern comet is now 54,000,-000 miles distant from the earth. Like so many other brilliant lights it is "work-

nose every day.

Ohio is to celebrate her centennial next year. The Democrats can help her by carrying the State for the Democratic nominee.

It is said that President CLEVELAND's manner has greatly improved of late. Of course; woman's influence again.

One doctor for every 600 people in our country while England has but one to avery mental to the fine of the late of the back, complete a very pretty and comfortable head covering.

One doctor for every 600 people in our

THE FASHION NOW.

Expected.

be in Readiness.

Skirts and Wraps.



ful and necessary, but they are not new. The only thing in which fashion seems to have taken a hand in the way of sleighing The New York World says "that a woman habiliments is in suggesting (or perhaps with a pretty head and levely hair will not ordering would be a better word) the use of weep over the fall of the high hat in the hoods for these excursions. Now, hoods are No, but she will sneeze and not beautiful in their ordinary appearance. snuffle for a week after attending a per-formance and swear with her boot neels then, modistes and shopkeepers and other whenever she contemplates her visage in people who exist to please the fancy of their dames set their wits to work straightaway o make "hoods" pretty as well as com fortable.

invented by a Parisian chemist, and adopted by the French government. It is said to as far excel dynamite in destructive power as dynamite excels common gunpowder. Civilized warfare will by and by be a thing to make the savages weep with envy.

Misers are in fashion. The City Hospital reports having recently had as a patient a woman dressed in rags, but who had about \$7500 in cash, or its equivalent, in her pock. Very stylish sleighing hoods are the



men. They will all become Unionists—
American Unionists.

All Europe looks for war, and all Europe seems to be about to see what it is looking for. And war in Europe will involve Great Britain, and Great Britain involved in war will come pretty mighty near granting the just demands of Ireland.

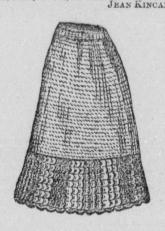
A great deal has been said about the unquestioning deference of Catholics to their priests, but the parishoners of St. Stephen's,



oft-times serviceable additions to the coats now worn are beginning to be seen upon almost every sort of a coat for ladies' wear, and quite right, too. The coat we speak of was of a length most desirable for either walking or skating, being a triffe shorter, we should judge, than many others displayed, but long enough in every way for comfort and ease. It was made in a tasteful manner and trimmed with astrachan, which added to its dressiness.

A so-called Russian style of skating costume has blanket skirts, with a red velvet bodice, over which is worn a double-breasted jacket of black astrachan. The hat is of astrachan, round with a scarlet top, and has black and red plumes. Of the fancies which prevail in skating costumes, and there are many, a combination of white cloth, ermine, and hunters' green is fashioned into a novelty that has received the encomiums of many society ladies.

There is a decided return this season to velvet skirts of every degree, including velyween, and this fact is worth remembering in connection with the question of a new skating costume.



Crocheted Skirt for Lady, Afghar Stitch.

Materials-Four skeins of brown startight Scotch yarn, 2 skeins of pale yellow. (The skirt part is made of one shade, the border two shades.) A long coarse bone crochet needle is required. Begin at middle of back with 105 stitches. Afghan or plain tricot stitch is worked in rows, each row of the ward and one back to the starting point. ward and one back to the starting point. For the first row take up each stitch, leaving them on all on the needle to end, then pull yarn through the last stitch, then through 2 at a time till beginning of row is reached again with only 1 st.tch on needle; in subsequent rows take the stitches through the perpendicular veins that lie on the surface instead of through the chain stitches.

the surface instead of through the chain stitches.

Work 117 rows for the first half of the skirt, reaching to the middle of the front; of these, twenty-lifth to twenty-eighth inclusive, sixty-lifst to seventy-fourth, and the ninety-first to 104th are short rows not worked the entire length, but intended to form gores to widen the nottom of the skirt; work the first row of each of these groups of 13 forward and back on 22 stitches then each successive row of the 13 rows 6 stitches further than the preceding row; the rows between the gores are, of course, worked full length. Work the second half of the petticoat to correspond with the first half: in this the longest row of the gores will come first, and the succeeding rows will be 6 stitches shorter. Saw the edges together at the middle of the back, leaving an opening near top for plocket hole. Crochet a band at top, or a row of thouse to run ribbon or cord and tassels through.

through.

BORDER.

Make a chain of 38 stitches, and to begin in the fourth row, alter taking a loop through the perpendicular vein of the next stitch in the row before the last, then across the collar, and down the next stitch in the row before the last, then across the collar, and down the next stitch in the row before the last, then aloop through the stitch in the row before the last, then aloop through the stitch in the row before the last, then across the collar, and down the next stitch in the row before the last, then across the collar, and down the next stitch in the row before the last, then across the collar, and down the next stitch in the row before the last, then across the collar, and down the next stitch in the row before the last, then across the collar, and down the next stitch in the row before the last, then across the collar, and down the next stitch in the row before the last, then across the collar, and down the next stitch in the row before the last, then across the collar, and down the next stitch in the row before the last, then across the collar, and down the next stitch in the part stitch in the row before the last.

Finish wrap with a pompon trimming of the last copy in this row; now in the third and fourth rows twice with be any trouble in making this. If so, go to some one whom you know to be an export crocheter of the service and over the third and fourth rows twice with brown, then three times with color; after that repeat the third to fourteenth rows 21. brown, then three times with color; after that repeat the third to fourteenth rows 21 times, which will complete border. Join ends, then sew to stitch. Edge the bottom



Lady's Crocheted Wran. Materials-21 ounces of starlight Scotch yarn. A wooden crochet needle, the stem

of which measures three-quarters of an inch in circumference.

The treble stitch used throughout this work, except in the trimming, is a variation of the ordinary one, and is worked thus few years, but Clara is still hale and hearty, though bent and with a face criss-crossed with deep wrinkles. She is now more retrieved in the yearn and bring it through all three, which finishes this treble crochet stitches, which should measure 21 inches when stretched out. This will be for the shoulder piece.

First row—Miss the last 2 chain and work 30 treble along the chain; then 5 double crochet stitches; this should measure 11 inches as it lies, the crochet being 3 stitches to the inch, not stretched; turn the work, leaving the rest of the chain (always work in back part of stitch).

Second row—Miss the last d. c., work 4 d. c., then 30 treble; turn the work.

Third row—4 chain, always work the first treble of the side on the last treble, then 33 trebles more; at the end 1 d. c. and 1 d. c. on the chain that was left.

Fourth row—Miss 1, 4 d. c., 38 treble.

The two last will be on the 4 chain, as this end is to slant.

Fifth row—Like third row, but working 37 treble.

Seventh row—Miss 1, 4 d. c., 36 treble.

Seventh row—Like third row, working 40 keep the loop on the needle, and, turning

Tenth row—Miss 1, 4 d. c., 42 treble. Eleventh row—Like third row, working 46

treble.
Twelfth row-Miss 1, 4 d. c., 45 treble.
Thirteenth row-3 chain, work treble to within 7 stitches of the end. To decrease, put the needle in next stitch, bring yarn through; then in next stitch, bringing yarn through; take up yarn and bring it through through, take up yarn and bring it through the 3 loops now on needle. Make 2 decreasings more the same, then 1 plain, put the needle in the end, also in next chain, and bring yarn through all three.

Fourteenth row—Miss 1, 1 d. c., then treble stitches, working the last one on the 3 chain. Repeat as the 13th and 14th rows, 5 times more. 3 chain. Repeat as the 13th and 14th rows, 5 times more.

Twenty-fifth row—2 chain, 26 treble, 14 d. c., then 1 d. c., on the chain, work along the foundation chain on which the previous rows were ended, 20 d. c. stitches, then 27 treble to the end.

Make 80 chain for one long end in front.

First row—Miss last 3 chain, and work 68 treble, 4 d. c., turn back, leaving the rest of the chain.

CUT THIS OUT.

Larger Commissions to Agents.

Something Worth Working For.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS.

Notwithstanding the large commission allowed to Agent who solicits subscriptions to THE WEEKLY GLOBE. which is larger, when the generous offer of 14 months to each subscriber is considered, than is given by any newspaper in the United States, THE WEEKLY GLOBE

WILL GIVE A STILL LARGER COMMISSION.

1st OFFER. \$100 will be given to the Agent sending the largest number of Yearly Subscriptions between now and May 1, 1887. On this offer each contestant is allowed to deduct the regular cash commission on each subscriber before sending in

2d. OFFER. \$50 will be given to the Agent sending the next to the largest number of Yearly Subscribers between now and May 1, 1387. On this offer each contestant is allowed to deduct the regular cash commission on each subscriber before sending in his name.

3d OFFER. \$25 will be given to the Agent whose list of Yearly Subscribers ranks third in number, and is sent between now and May 1, 1887. On this offer each contestant is allowed to deduct the regular cash commission on each subscriber before sending in his name.

4th OFFER. \$13 will be given to the Agent whose list of Yearly Subscriptions ranks fourth in number, and is sent between now and May 1, 1887. On this offer each contestant is allowed to deduct the regular cash commission on each subseriber before sending in his name.

POINTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

If any Agent's club does not expire until after May 1, 1887, he should get the subscribes to renew before that date, and in that way make them count on his list for the premium. It will make no difference to the subscriber when he renews, because the fourteen months will not begin to run until his last year's subscription has expired.

Agents may send in names as fast as they procure them, one or more at a time, and they will be credited with the names as sent. Only state every time that you are a contestant for the above. Agents must send cash with each order, else the right to count the name or names then sens

Every one, subscriber or not a subscriber, can compete, by sending for free sample copies and circular giving regular cash commission. The sending of a renewal will count the same as the sending

Begin now, as the harvest season for newspaper subscriptions is close at hand, and you must hurry while the sun shines. If you will get subscribers for THE WEEKLY GLOBE you will get a large commission on each subscriber, and perhaps secure, in addition, one of above valuable cash

premiums. Send for agents' rates and free samples. Address

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,

trebles, and across the shoulder to the end. Work 4 treble rows the whole length, beginning each with 2 chain and ending on the last treble stitch.

Eighth row—2 chain, 36 treble, then to increase work 2 treble in 1 stitch; increase again and continue the treble to the end, in is all rows on the last treble.

Ninth row—2 chain, treble to the end.

Tenth row—2 chain, treble to the end.

Eleventh row—2 chain, 37 treble, increase twice, then treble to the end.

Twelfth row—2 chain, 38 treble, increase twice, treble to the end.

Thirteenth row—2 chain, work treble to within 15 stitches of the increasings, turn the work.

Fourteenth row—Miss 1, 12 treble, increase, then (4 treble and increase) 4 times, then 3 d. c., turn work.

Fifteenth row—Miss 1, 5 d. c., 36 treble, turn.

Sixteenth row—Miss 1, 4 treble then.

turn.
Sixteenth row—Miss 1, 4 treble, then treble to end of lower row.
Seventeenth row—2 chain, then treble on last row to within 12 of the end of it: work 12 d. c., then 4 d. c., on the end of the rows, and on the lower row 15 d. c., then treble to the end.
Eighteenth row—2 chain, 43 treble.
This finishes one half: leave it and beginning again with 50 chain repeat all the directions given above. When finished join neatly together at the back.

wool; may be bought, or perhaps some one can make their own. In that case, 7 cunces more of starlight Scotch yarn is needed. I do not think there will be any trouble in making this. If so, go to some one whom you know to be an expert crocheter for help.

Here is a French rule for pompon trimming: "Take an orris lace gauge, using Nos. 1 and 4 pins of it. Measure off 3½ yards of yarn, double it, and wind it round the needles, keeping the folds close together; then, to secure them in the centre, with a needle and black thread sew them very tightly. For the loop, with the wool make 20 chain, knot the ends together, and sew it to the centre, sip the folds off the gauge, and cut the edges, trimming them gauge, and cut the edges, trimming them round to form a ball."

AN OLD LADY SMOKER.

Mrs. Dogne, Over Ninety-five Years Old, as Eccentric as Ever. HARWICH, January 26.-Mrs. Clara Doane is the oldest inhabitant of this part of Cape Cod. She is famous alike for her great age

and her eccentricities. One of her aversions is trading with pedlers and order carts. She goes to the stores, trades for herself and carries her own provisions home on her Mrs. Doane lives in a low unpainted cot-Mrs. Doane lives in a low unpainted cottage on the main street along the water front of Harwich ort. She is the daughter of Anthony Phillips, a revolutionary veteran, and was born January 2, 1792, just ninety-five years ago, in a lonely house standing in the woods. She early learned to work in the farmhouse and grew stoat of arm. She early took to smoking tobacco, and has been an inveterate user of the weed ever since. She loved dancing, jollity and village carousing, to the neglect of regular attendance at church. Clara Phillips later became Mrs. John Ellis, and had four sons and one daughter. Each son became a master of a vessel. When about 75 years old Mrs. Ellis, who was now a widow, well preserved and with houses and lands, married an aged resident of Chatham, Elijah Doane. This second wedding gave Clara a widespread notoriety. Her husband only lived a few years, but Clara is still hale and hearty, though bent and with afface criss-crossed with deep wrinkles. She is now more retired in disposition. Her sight is good and she is the same iron-willed person she was four decades ago.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.

ing Wrecked. WELLSBURG, W. Va., January 26 .- This afternoon the boilers of the Harvey paper mill at this place exploded, wrecking the mill at this place exploded, wrecking the mill and setting fire to the ruins. Two men were instantly killed. Johnson, the engineer, was blown up 100 feet. He leaves a wife and six children. Thomas Nelson was blown lifty feet and covered by a falling wall. He was unmarried. Smith Horner, who was outside the mill, was blown into the river. He escaped with a broken wrist. James Parrish was sitting in the boiler-room when the explosion occurred. He was blown out into the street and terribly scalded. Several others were knocked down, but escaped with slight bruises. Two of the boilers were carried 100 yards, one of them partially wrecking a dwelling-house. The loss will be \$5000.

Two Men Instantly Killed and a Build.

Boston. Mass. POSTAL TELECARPHY.

Provisions of the Bill to be Introduced by Senator Wilson.

WASHINGTON, January 27 .- The Senate committee on post offices and post roads yesterday authorized Senator Wilson of Iowa to report an original postal telegraph bill as a substitute for that introduced by

Senator Edmunds.

The new bill is made up of the first eleven sections of that framed by the same committee in the last Congress, and reported by Senator Hill of Colorado. These sections provide for the establishment by the postmaster-general of a postal telegraph system by contracting for the performance of the service with existing telegraph companies. The government is required to furnish the

offices and make provision for selling stamps to cover the charges.

The schedule of rates is fixed at twenty cents for twenty words, where the distance of transmission is 1000 miles and five cents for every additional 250 miles, provided, however, that no charge for twenty words or less shall be more than fifty cents. Night or less shall be more than fifty cents. Night rates are fixed at lifteen cents for 2000

charges upon each messare and bay over the remainder to the company as full compensation for its services. The company may maintain its own offices outside the post offices for the fransmission of federams upon its own rates. The postmaster-general is required to advertise for seased proposals for the performance of the service and to contract with the company whose proposal is deemed most favorable.

Bouds are required for the faithful performance of the duties, and the contract is to contain provisions which will prevent discrimination in the order of transmission unfavorable to the postal telegrams. The contract is to extend over five years, and if the company shall have fully and fairly performed its duties it may be extended for another five years, upon condition that a

formed its duties it may be extended for another five years, upon condition that a uniform rate at or below the lowest rates specified in this act and without regard to distance shall be adopted, in which case the government will deduct only two cents for each telegram instead of three. The company entering into this contract is required at once to open for use, as provided in the acts, such lines as it may have at the time, and is allowed four years within which to put in operation such additional lines as may be required. The postmaster-genera is directed to advertise for sealed proposals to sell existing lines and franchises to the government, and if any of the proposals received are deemed fair and reasonable, he is required to report the same to Congress.

CROWING THEIR OWN COFFINS. Touching Incidents in Connection With

Two Funerals. A touching circumstance in connection with the recent funeral of Sir John Harpur-Crewe, bart, is told by one of his tenants. The shell which inclosed his body was made from a cedar tree which had been blown down in the park of Calke Abbey, and the noble oak cofin from an aged oak which, like its own, had also fallen before the winter's tlast. This parbetic incident is a a reminder of the late Mr. Lucombe, founder of the Exeter Nursery, who, in rearing seeding oaks of the Quercus cerris in 1762, found one plant which kept its leaves on all winter. From this plant he propagated thousands by grafting, and sold them all over the kingdom as quercus cerris lucombeans. When the original tree in 1782 had attained a circumference of three feet, Mr. Lucombe, being then far advanced in years, had it cut down for the purpose of having his coffin made of it. He lived so much longer than he anticipated, however, that several years before his death he had another and much larger tree cut down, sawn in planks, and carefully deposited under his bed in readiness for the above purpose, and inside those planks, over which for many years he had reposed, he was at last put to rest at the advanced age of 102 years. The shell which inclosed his body was made

Great Increase in Its Use in Many

Provinces of Russia.

An official report recently published in Russia says that the use of peat as fuel in factories is rapidly increasing. The start was given a few years ago by the establishment of works in the Paltseff Crown forest, in the government of Orel. This proved successful, and others were set up and were leased to private firms, and now the government has relinquished them wholly to the latter. Last year twenty-eight crown peat bogs were worked on leases, with an area of 6000 acres. This year there are thirty-three, comprising an area of 50,000, and the product of peat is estimated at 40,000,000 Russian cubic fathoms. The largest consumption of the fuel is now in the province of Vladimir, where the principal manufacturers are renouncing the use of wood, and relying solely on peat. A mania for peat bogs is now raging, and the price has risen so that a bog is worth more than the best timbered forest. The magnitude of some of these cutting establishments can be gathered from the fact that the three firms of Morozoff, Zimnik and Kuznetzoff have more than 8000 men at work in their bogs. The machines for cutting are supplied chiefly by Moscow, though a few come from Belgium and Germany, Attempts have been made to burn peat on the railroads, but the surcess of the expeliment has not been sufficient to warrant its adoption on a large scale. factories is rapidly increasing. The start

We Trust the Jokes are Fresher.

The message of the Governor of Minnesota is printed in ten languages in order that it may be understanded of the people. The message is a strong rival for Ayer's Al-

SAVED FROM DEATH

After Being Two Days Without Food.

Miraculous Escape of the Crew of the Scheener Graham.

Captain Coleridge Drowned .-- Story of the Survivors.

HALIFAX, N. S., January 29 .- Bereaved families in this city mourning for the sup-posed loss of their breadwinners received the joyful news yesterday morning that the crew of the schooner Charles Graham had been saved. The glad tidings soon spread, and was soon the topic of conversation. All the seamen except the captain are saved. The story told by the survivors forms one of the most harrowing tales of marine experiences ever by reaching the island on which the craft struck, and then keeping life in their bodies

Towns City for nearly two days on a barren rock, only a few feet in circumference, and amid piercing storms and bitter cold, was miraculous. Thomas Boudrot, a Frenchman, be longing to Cape Breton, and second mate of the lost vessel, gives the following graphic and heart-rending account of the calamity and the subsequent experience of the sur-

vivors:

"The C. Graham sailed from Bermuda for Halifax on January 15, with only a small cargo and no passengers. She had a crew of five on board, beside the master, John Coleridge of Catalina, N. F. Cape Sable light, on the southeastern extremity of Nova Scotia, was passed on Sunday. Thick weather then set in, The coast was completely obscured in fog, and no lights were afterwards sighted. On Monday evening a terrific gale descended on us the fog increased in density, hanging around us like an impenetrable cloud of blackest smoke, and the sea rose in mountainous, foaming, roaring waves.

So Black Was the Night

the crew could not see each other half a dozen yards apart. The sails were double the howling tempest. We had not the slightest idea of our position. The protracted thick weather prevented any calculations, and we knew not whither we were being driven. The captain imagined we were somewhere off the Lunenberg coast, but the disaster shows he was greatly mistaken. About 10 o'c.ock, while the chief mate, James Watt, was at the wheel, breakers were suddenly sighted close on the lee bow. The cry was raised, but no human effort could prevent the vessel striking. It was hoped, close though she was to the rocks, that she would sweep saiely by. The hope was a vain one. The craft struck with an awful crash, broadside on the rocks, with a cliff nearly 100 feet high towering above her deck. the howling tempest. We had not the

her deck.

The fearful shock tore and twisted her from stem to stern, the deck breaking and falling partially in, while the masts swayed in the violent gaie as though they would fall and crush the terror-stricken mariners beneath them. The lanyards of the foremast were cut, and it fell over against the rocky height, forming a bridge that offered means of escape from the wreck. The vessel was rapidly breaking into pieces, and in a few minutes nothing would be left of her. The crew resolved to trust their lives on the bridge and reach the clift. The first mate and a sailor named James Crotty started off first. Boudrot was passing near the main mast, on his way to follow, when he met Captain Coleridge on his way into the cabia, apparently to obtain something. The captain exclaimed: 'For God's sake, don't leave me,' and Boudrot called back; 'It's everybody for himself now, and God for all.' The colored cook also saw the captan enter the cabin, and that is the last known about him. The fearful shock tore and twisted her

the men fell through at every step on their way to the foremast. Reaching the frail bridge they managed to climb to a ledge of rock half way to the cliff's top, where they rested for breath and to see how many of them had got clear of the wrock. The captain was the only one missing. Shouts were raised, but no response came. Again and again they called his name, but only the shrieking wind and roaring breakers answered back. The foremast fell from the rock, piece by place the doomed schooner disappeared beneath the water, and in twenty minutes from the time she will be the control of the wrock had disappeared. bridge they managed to climb to a ledge of

After vainly calling for their captain,

and sketches of the principal participants therein. Mrs. Kirby was 77 years old.

The deaths of Cardinal Caverot, Archbishop of Lyons, France; of Senhor Antonio Fontes, several times Portuguese prime minister, and Senor Escobar, editor of the Spanish journal Epoca for thirty years, are also announced.

A Philadelphian Duped by a also announced.

General Gustavus A. Scroggs died in Buffalo, N. Y., Wednesday morning, of paralysis. He was a lineal descendant of Sir William Scroggs, the English judge, who died in 1883. He was born in Darlington. Beaver county. Ky. August 8, 1820. and remove it to Buffalo in 1848. He had been sheriff of Erie county, and for years was a United States commissioner.

was a United States commissioner.

Miss Carrie Adelaide Phelps, one of the most noted singers in the State of Connecticut, oled on the 27th ult. at New Haven.

Mrs. Richard Jesse, sister of Lord Tennyson, died last week. When she was Emily Tennyson, Arthur Henry Hallam was engazed to her and was alout to marry her when he died suddenly at Marrate. It will be remembered that Hallam is the subject of that greatest of Tennyson's poems. "In Memoriam." Some years afterward she married Captain Richard Jesse of the royal navy.

navy.
Mr. E. Coppee Mitchell, the well-known lawyer and dean of the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, died Thursday at his home in Philadelphia. He was born at Savannah, Ga., m 1836.

EXCITED DEPOSITORS

Jersey City - The Treasurer a Defaulter.

A special design of mortar is required to launch these shells, which are to be made at Lyons and Rive de Gier, and sent to Bourges to be charged. The destructive power of the new explosive is said to be 100 times that of nitro-glycerine. An ordinary shell falling on the roof of a building bursts and shatters everything in its vicinity. The melenite shell is intended to strike the ground at the ioundation of the building, and, once there, it explodes and shoots everything under the superite the air, reducing beams and joists to an almost impalpable powder. This delightful substance is being manufactured at Bourges as fast as possible under the supervision of its inventors. Meanwhile another which smashes what it strikes, then sends twelve builets ahead and twelve to the rear, and finally proceeds and explodes, releasing a shower of 144 builets. This is the mitrailieuse bomb.

Origin of Tennyson's "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After."

There are disadvantages is knowing literary fellers; even poets are dangerous, mild as is their roar in the present epoch. The same wonnerial result had taken place. This time an argaregate of twenty-eight nours. When opened that an extraction of gold be made upon a large scale, and offered to permit his reserved and the view of the same. Then the processor made his grand stroke. He proposed that an extraction of gold be made upon a large scale, and offered to permit his new found friend to reap the entire benefit. Incredible as it may appear, the foolish old man, whose years of study Years After." over the spirit of self-deceptors.

Shrewd Scoundrel

Who Claimed to Know the Secret of the Montezuma's Wealth.

How "Gentleman" Mark Made \$10,000 in a Very Short Time.

PHILADELPHIA. January 29.—Two disinguished scientists of this city have been suffered from lack of coal. Vessels of the

faulter.

Jersey City, N. J., January 29.—The modated, as the house was full, and during

JERSEY CITY. N. J., January 29.—The
Germania Savings Bank, on Newark avenne. closed its doors this morning. C. M.
E. Schroeder, secretary and treasurer, is
missing, and it is believed he has gone to
Canada. There is a deficit of \$30,000 in
the cash account. An application will be
made for a receiver. Vice-President Louis
to A. Lienan says that the securities are intact, and that the deficit will not exceed the
figures named.

The news of the wreck of the Germania
Bank spread rapidly, and the street was
thronged with anxious depositors. Upon
the door was the following motice: "This
bank is closed pending an application to
the chancellor for instructions."
Second Vice-President.
Second Vice-President
The trustees met last night and found the
books all written up and the securities intact, but there was not a cent of the cash
balance of \$30,000. The trustees claim
that the assets are sufficient to pay
all claims. They expect to pay 75 per
cent. to depositors within thirty days, and
the last the secured apartments in North
Thirteenth street, where he had his six
trunks removed. Before leaving the hotel
he announced himself as Protessor Henry
Mettinger of London, and made numerous
flet announced himself as Protessor Henry
Mettinger of London, and made numerous
flet announced himself as Protessor Henry
Mettinger of London, and made numerous
flet announced himself as Protessor Henry
Mettinger of London, and made numerous
flet announced himself as Protessor Henry
Mettinger of London, and made numerous
flet announced himself as Protessor Henry
Mettinger of London, and made numerous
flet announced himself as Protessor Henry
Mettinger of London, and made numerous
flet announced himself as Protessor Henry
Mettinger of London, and made numerous
flet announced himself as Protessor Henry
Mettinger of London, and made numerous
flet announced himself as Protessor Henry
Mettinger of London, and made numerous
flet announced himself as Protessor Henry
Mettinger of London, and made numerous
flet announced himself as Protessor

ployed a shrewd darkey as a valet, and trivelled in the best style. Nothing more was heard of him until be appeared in Philadelphia

THE COAL-HANDLERS' STRIKE.

Transfer of the Scene of Contest to New York-Strike Along the Whole River

Front-Steamers Detained. The strike of the coal-handlers at Weehawken has been the subject of much in-terest during the week, but the scene of conflict has during the past few days passed to New York, where the longshoremen and other operatives on the river front struck out of sympathy with them. The boycott of the Old Dominion Steamship Company had much to do with this feeling.

The control of the part of the

WHISKEY FRAUDS

Tricks of Distillers to Beat the Government.

Corn Juice Sent Abread to Save Taxes-Asst.-Secretary Fairchild's Decision.

Severe Losses to the Treasury and Honest Manufacturers.

PRILADELPHIA, January 29.—Two distinguished scientists of the city have been unkines of currons efforts for the last two having seen and color of the seems of the various ocean and coast lines were the seamest of the various ocean and coast lines were the seamest of the various ocean and coast lines were the seamest of the various ocean and coast lines were the seamest of the various ocean and coast lines were written for a long time the whistery having been added to the very the public, and their auxiety has resisted in truncing to light a most remarkable story of astonishing oredulty and skilling raceatty.

The old Domolino Comenny is having a new servant, waited into the Girard House and saxing the companied by a necro servant, waited into the Girard House and saxing the total the sax of the servant waited in the servant waited into the Girard House and saxing to the last at all, into the beat were the servant waited in the servant waited in the servant waited in the servant waited with the head were the servant waited with the head were the servant waited with the servant waited with the head were the servant waited with the servant waited with the head were the servant waited with the servant waited with the head were the servant waited with the servant waited wait NEW YORK, January 29. - A special to the

where the results of the Northern State of the State of t

In the peach orchard. Mr. Hollister approached the bird and picking her up, as she seemed perfectly tame, could not find any trouble with her wings or eyes; she seemed to be all right every way with the exception of being a little dazed or sumned. After stroking and admiring her, he took her to some low cedars, where she walked off as promptly as if nothing unusual had occurred.

State Sailors.

FLEET-FOOTED NEMESIS.

sued by Officers and Drowned While Attempting to Escape.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., January 30. A

girl near Camden City Hall this afternoon. He was discovered, chased for over a mile and finally drowned in Cooper's creek. The affair occurred shortly before 5 o'clock,

have issued a large number of choice com-positions for the piano the past week. Ad-

State Sailors.

A Young Man Assaults a Girl, Is Pur- Thrilling Details of a Disastreus Struggle in the Indian Ocean.

well-dressed young man, whose name is unknown, attempted feloniously to assault a Cruice of the Tale Cruise of the John and Winthrop.

> Letters from First Officer Cook of the whaling bark John and Winthrop. Poole, of New Bedford, reports them at Albany, West Australia, November 29, 1886. They had just returned from a three-months' craise, during which they had experienced very rough weather, and had taken whales sacks.c. lost all but 255 tarrels, which, with 2.5 barrels taken on the passage out from home, makes 530 barrels of sperm oil as a second.

in enough to make 1000 barrels of oil, but had lost all but 255 tarrels, which, with 2.65 barrels taken on the passage out from home, makes 530 barrels of sperm oil as a total.

The Albany Mail of December 4, 1386, gives the following interesting account of their trip: "The John and Winthrop sailed out of harbor on the 25th of August and at once made southwards. On the night of the 30th, when lying to thirty miles south of Bald Head she encount-red a heavy gale, during the progress of which the vessel shipped a heavy quarter sea, which and sea seemed opposing one another, for, while the vessel reled under the strength of the gale, the sea came on board, stove in the starboard boat, smashed the stove and galley, and, breaking skylights and door, deluged the cavin and everything with water.

Shortly afterwards the weather abated, and three days after the gale a whale was captured. On the 12th of September three boats put after a whale, which, after it was struck, went for the loose boat in charse of the second mate (C. A. Sparks of Provincetown), capsizing it with its tall. Not con-

28 ton; do, do, machine, \$12,00@13 00 3 ton; oat straw, \$2,00@0.00 28 ton.

HIDES AND SKINS,—There has been a slow tranctine past week. Prices are so low that no furt eren cessions are being made.

We quote: Brighton steers, \$15,@10; New Eng. steers, \$15,@10; do, do, cow, \$9,044; Calcutta, slaughter, \$114,@1124; dead green. ... \$946, do, buffalo, ... \$26; Buenos Ayres, \$20,2004c; Rio Grande, \$19; Montevideo, \$20,2004c.

HOPS—The market continues quiet. There is very little demand and prices are steady.

We quote: New York, \$1884, good, \$26,286; do 1835, choice, \$20,232c; English. 36, \$25,262c; do 1835, choice, \$20,232c; English. 36, \$25,262c; do 1835, choice, \$20,232c; English. 36, \$25,262c; California, \$34; \$28,32c; low grades, \$24,223c. Canada mait, \$50,261 00 28 bush; \$5.0000 \$23,2000.

POTATOES—The market has been more active uncert te improved wea her and prices closed better. Sweet potatoes were in limited request and prices easy.

of Hebron, 55@63e & bush; Burbank, 53@55c; Prolific, 55@58e.
Sweets—Jers, y, \$2 00@2 25.
SEEDS.—The narket is quiet and prices are unchanged. We quote:
Clover, West, 9½. 6.
93½. 6.
94½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
95½. 6.
9

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Business was quiet, but there was a very steady tone to the market. Flour B bbl—No. 2, \$2 25@3 00; superfine, \$2 40@3 25; shipping extras, \$3 00@3 50; XX and XXX, \$3 66@4 00; patents, \$4 40@5 10. Buckwheat flour, \$100 bs., \$170@185. Feed, 60 bs., 75@30c.

BILL NYE

Quotes the Diary of a Quail-Eater.

His Rapid Rise from Extreme Poverty

To the Lofty Pinnacle of His Ambition,

Where He May Eat Game Every Single Day.

The Thirtieth Quail Impatient and Injured at His Long Delay.

THE DIARY OF A QUAIL-BATER (Published by Permission.)

November 15 .-- My name is Robert White and I am a professional quail-eater. At the request of the newspapers I have agreed to give you a brief biography of myself, and also follow it with a record of my thirtyround quail contest which opens at the rink

"I was born and lived for sixteen years or a farm, where I attracted very little attention and had very few advantages. I am, therefore, what might be called a self-made quail-eater with a common school educa-

"Nothing could better illustrate the ease with which a poor boy may rise to eminence almost unaided and alone than my own career. Ten years ago I was an unknown lad, living near Pontiac with my parents, and did not know the difference between a seidlitz powder and a rhomboid. Today ocean to ocean as this contest opens, and the eye of my aged mother will glisten with loy as she reads of my triumph next month. "I can hardly realize that only ten years

ago I entered the city of Chicago poor, hingry and unknown. Now I eat quail all the time. Quail is an old story to me, and people get me to write my name in their aiporter to throw me out now apologize beask if I would like the cook to send out for

"I believe that many of our most prominent men, both in literature and the qualindastry, began life on a farm. If I had a son of my own, my first advice to him would be sy all means to be born on a farm. Farm life has nothing about it to woo a boy from the paths of industry. Industry on a farm about the only re axation I know of.

"When I came to Chicago I was not accepted in the stores for what I wished to buy in a low, fremulous voice, and began with the word 'please,' but I found that his only incited their mirth and caused them to show me the goods that had been rescued from incited their mirth and causes them to show me the goods that had been rescued from the great bre. Thus I dressed poorly, and the smell of lire was always on my grments. As I got more accus-tomed to the ways of the clerks in large cities I found that modesty and pov-erty were considered synchronious terms. If erty were considered synchronious terms. If that is the correct wor and properly spelled. So I became at last more haughty, and did not say blease any more to any one while in the busy marts of men. I was then tooked upon as an eccentric capitalist who

"December 10-More people came in to-lay to witness the great struggle.
"December 11-Ate my twenty-seventh bird in a perfunctory manner, Wish I sould go home.

eat quall. Ate No. 28. It was a very large CAMPAIGNING WITH BANKS "December 13-Tomorrow I will close eat quali ndeed.

"December 13—Tomorrow I will close my engagement. Wish I could get a job in a museum eating glass. There is something ex-ting about eating glass. Had qualifor dinuer.

"December 14—My thirtieth quali was not a good one. It had become impatient over my delay, and had an injured air about it. Perhaps it was the only one in the family, and its parents had spoiled it. Wrote my autograph for a man who is going to give an eighty-day starvation exhibition in New York. He was accompanied by a young woman who has a call to go over the dam at Nisgara in a baking powder can. A person has to hustle these days in order to become eminent."

EILL NYE.

A SUNDAY LETTER.

How it Looks Before the Agile and Able News Editor Has Made it a Thing

TADPOLE CENTER, Ind., January 19, 887. - I will send you a few items of news from this region hoping they will be acceptable; please send me the Herald regular and I would like a few envelopes. The first rain for six weeks last Thursday. Mrs. George Sweney invited Several of her friends to spend the day visiting at her home last Thursday 13 inst, a goodly number were present and report having a good time. M. J. Gassett Rides in a bran new Cutter please report all Items of interest to Ananias (Mr. Editor that's me) we are all-ways thank (ull for small favors.

ways thankfull for small favors.

It will be 41 years Next April since we pitched our Tent at nickery Point.

Bill King tells some big Fighting Stories. William Blackstone was on the Vincense train that was recked one day last week he was not Injured Only shook up a little.

Don't forget to tell Amanias when you come to town who has died who is sick who has sold his farm Moved away has visitors is Married or any other thing that people generally talk about and you will se it in Frint before long It you want to live to a good old age and be happy pay your printer.

coint, Irish Bend. Their right flank was supported by artillery, and their left extended round into another wood in such a manner as to completely encircle any force which should simply attack their position

General Grover's division, at this time in command of the advance, and supported by two sections of Rogers' battery, now skirmished with the rebels in front for about an hour, our skirmishers and their supports engaging the injuntry and dismounted cavalry of the enemy. Colonel birge then ordered the Twenty-fifth Connecticut and One Hundred and Fitty-ninth New York in Iront of the first-skurt of woods. He had no sooner done this than the enemy commenced a flank attack, endeavoring to take the section o. Rogers' Battery which was on the right. These two regiments, assaulted by a fire on their front and right from an enemy very perfect, yeonecaled, replied ineffectually to the fire, and commenced to fall back, when General Grover rode up to the front and ralled them, and at the same time ordered General Dwight to hasten up with his brigade. supports engaging the inlantry and dis-

generally talk about and you with se it in Frint before long if you want to live to a good old age and be happy pay your printer.

Silus Corwin is visiting in Hebron If you want to be sure of getting every dollar of your loss when you burn out meure in the Moor Ins. co. of N. York Warren Gregge & Immily are here on a visit.

Rev. Andrews is holding protracted meeting in the Tabernacle last week and this Aunt Henzitah Sweet is getting letter Edwin Wards health is improved in May. It is book to the search tend from Cown point was hurt with a cross cut Saw is doing as well as could be expected. If the rations of our Lexislators was out down i haft there would not be so mutch light in them. It is a poor winter for Elacksmiths Horses can Travel tester without shoes than With them in the Swamp and on the Road.

15 One man in town ought to have pants haf souled. 25 the cole famine continues in Taupole Center.

Rev. J. L. Smith is a good Financier Dont fail to see the New Long Arm Leight Kunning Hummer it differ from any machine vou ever seen its a Daisey Harry Sherburn has the measles.

Dai by Price got a dose poison and come near going where the woods many are balling for the lord. The Cole famine continues in Taupole Center.

T. V. Kockveil my the was he guest of the wells a good many are balling for the lord.

The Catserns are all dry in Town and some of he wells a good many are balling for the lord.

Pot tos are fetalling for 80 cents corn 40 The Tadpole Herald Rejoices to think from Jun about of time.

Artist Haywood from Crownpoint was in Town last week in riday He brought and the referent the firm of the commissary was he never new he had withdraw from the union meeting it he week of Frar Bro Smith an about of time.

Artist Haywood from Crownpoint was in Town lists week inday He brought and the referent here in which the man army under the wood was an and took wart in the union meeting the week of Frar Bro Smith and the control of the commissary was he never new he had withdraw from the union meeting the week o

The search interior and extension described with the colors who has your age, we will be selected the color who has your age, we will be selected the color of th

tracks are constantly crossing each other to get in and out of the city the confusion and delay are very annoying. Then in every house you will find that the cold water is drawn from the left side of the bowl and hot water from the right, just the opposite of what is the case in New York City. The streets are macadamized for the most part, and very muddy; while the sidewalks are laid with bricks. They talk of an elevated railroad to connect Boston with Cambridge; but there is so much opposition that it is doubtful if it can go through. There is also talk of enlarging the old State House by the addition by a building beyond which will overshalow it. The queerest thing out, however, is the sale of a church without the tower, which latter is retained by the genman who became the purchaser under a mortgage. The reason is that this genleman thought that those who bought the church did not have sufficient esthetic taste to prevent their tearing down the tower, hence he keeps for himself about twenty square feet of land on which the tower is built, and deeds all the rest of the land with the church building to the new congregation. Could any one seek any better way of preserving a taste for art, even in Boston, than to do as this gentleman has done?

TRICKS AND TRICKSTERS.

Colonel Birge of the Third Brigade of Three Anecdotes of the Men Who Do

Courier-Journal: Tom Allyen is one of would give away \$400. He charged \$1 admission and there was a packed house. mission and there was a packed house. After the curtain went up Allyen appeared on the stage. In one hand he carried a basket filled with ordinary envelopes, and in the other he had the \$400. He spread the envelopes on a table, and in plain view of the audience counted out the money, placing bils of various denominations in the envelopes until the entire \$400 had disappeared. The table had a hole in the top which communicated with a false drawer, and by a shrewd movement "Fakir Tom" swept the envelopes containing the bills into the drawer. The audience failed to catch on to this movement. The other envelopes were replaced in the basket and given to a colored man to carry to the

Graphic Story of a Successful Search for Game.

Camp Life in the Wilderness-The Pleasure Ground of Moese and Deer.

Exciting Incidents of the Chase-The Jabberwock Slain.

Cecil Clay in Forest and Stream. On the 18th of September, 1884, my ousin-Captain A. A. Clay-and I were camped on a beautiful little pond or lake, which, for the want of a known or better name we called Beaver Tooth pond. We were looking for moose, and had come over from Wandering Bear lake the day before in the morning, arranged our camp by the middle of the afternoon, and, although it Wonders Eehind the Footlights to the was raining and disagreeable, had cruised about the foot of the pend in the evening without hearing or seeing anything, except that a beaver slapped his tail twice. the greatest of his kind I ever knew. He advertised that, at his first ierformance, he clear and windy. The captain and I went looking after moose signs, and visited an-

before the same gun and its skilled handler.

Click, snap, bang! Click, snap, bang!
Two more shots are in him before he has made half a ozen strides. At the last ne wheels suddenly clear round, and catching the fourth shot in his right side as he turns, falls stone dead.

We went up to where he lay and looked at him, Out came the tape-line and we measured him carefully. Straightening the loreleg, without pulling, and measuring from the tread of the hoof, bent up to the normal standing position, to the top of the withers, the bull stood six feet ten inches. From the edge of the upper lip up over the nose to between the horns measured thirty inches, and from there to the end of the back, seven feet seven and one-half inches; around the body, seven feet ten inches. The horns spread four feet in inches; around the body, seven feet ten inches. The horns spread four feet nine and one-half inches; around the body, seven feet ten inches. The horns spread four feet nine and one-half inches; around two body, seven feet ten inches. The horns spread four feet nine and one-half inches; around two body, seven feet ten inches. The horns spread four feet nine and one-half inches; around with his immense antlers to the end of the back, seven feet seven and one-half inches; around with his immense antlers.

Cheese with Crackers.

The OLD SETTLER.

The OLD SETTLER.

Anxious for to get. Ez fer Ben, he had his p'liteness and the lumber tract left. The lumber tract wa'n't worth \$50, and 'explication's p'liteness and the lumber tract wa'n't worth \$50, and 'explication's p'liteness. But if I were a shingle offen my roof on account of a stringer, I'm durned if I'd let my friends and 'length lumber tract wa'n't worth \$50, and explication's p'liteness and the lumber tract wa'n't worth \$50, and explication of the p'liteness and the lumber tract wa'n't worth \$50, and explication of the p'liteness and the lumber tract wa'n't worth \$50, and explication of the p'liteness and the lumber tract wa'n't worth \$50, and explication of the p'litenes

It is hard to forget some scenes. I can see now that great moose lying on the open, burnt ground, with his immense antlers spread out over his ungainly head. The warm glow from the still quite bright western sky lighting him up, the captain and Aleck coming out dark against it. The young moon and a star, or two over all, with a middle distance of lake, now gold by reflection, near at hand; beyond, dark as the spruce-covered ridges cohind the Brule on its further bank. After a while we took to our canoe again and presently went back to camp. Next morning I killed a bull standing six feet eight and one-half inches, with horns spreading four feet two inches.

AT A CHURCH WEDDING.

What the People Say While They are
Waiting for the Circus to Begin, and
What the Performers Think. (Philip H. Welch in Puck.)

[Whisperings in the pews while waiting or the bride.] Miss Decolletee—What a stupid usher, poking us in here with these frumps!

A BURGLAR WING CATE PILE.

The results of the property of the service of the property of th

"A feller never loses nothin' by being po-

lite," remarked the squire one day, as he and the old settler and some of the boys were gathered around the fire at the tavern. A stranger had driven up, jumped from his wagon, entered the bar-room, and, after warming himself, asked where Job Slick-fiddle lived-Uncle Job Slickfiddle, who made \$13,000 by buying and selling sheep pelts, and lives on the interest of his money It was difficult to give directions by word, so the landlord had walked clear out had said that he thought the landlord was taking a good deal of pains with a man be didn't know anything about, and it was then that the squire had remarked that no one ever lost anything by being polite.
"I hain't so sure 'bout that," said one of

Miss Decolletee—What a stupid usher, poking us in here with these frumps!

Miss Pompon—My dress will be ruined, and I can't see a thing.

Miss Decolletee—There's very little floral decoration.

Miss Pompon—And only one clergyman in the chancel.

Miss Pompon—And only one clergyman in the chancel.

Miss Pompon—Oh, I expected at least one bishop. Nell has been so awfully high, lately.

Miss Decolletee—Yes, it's been quite amusing, hasn't it?

Miss Pompon—Particularly when one remembers she was so low a year aco she didn't even bow her head in the Creed.

Miss Pompon—Have you seen the presents?

Miss Pompon—Have you seen the presents?

Miss Decolletee—Oh, yes. Some quite pretty.

Miss Decolletee—A pearl cross—quite churchy and touching.

Miss Pompon—Very small pearls: I thought it quite a skimpy affair.

There is no more excitement in hugging a girl dressed in a toboggan suit than there if in hugging a bale of hay.

Important Information (Burlington Free Press.)

The Bachelor's Solitoguy. i.Frederick L. Squires in Norristown Herald.)
I do not like a girl that's tall, A girl that's short is worse than all; A girl that's still I would not woo.
A girl that's pert is odious, too;
I sigh not for the girl that's fat, And one that's dark I cannot bear; Agirl of sense I could not rule, And yet I would not wed a fool; A fiirting girl I would not take, For she my heart would surely break

He took her and lost Paradise (Burlington Free Press.)
"Have you the time?" asked a Burlington woman of a man who was rather unsteadily pursuing his way up Church street. "N-no,

But he no doubt deemed her a prize-

A Pleasant Reception. (Frank Roe Batchelder in Tid-Bits.)
I stand before the open grate.
And wonder much, the while I wait, She doesn't come and greet me; She knew I was to come today, And why, then, should she be away, Instead of here to meet me?

For granted that our friends should make Our own desires their pleasure; But still, she's always, heretofore Been here to meet me at the door Where is she now, the treasure? Ah! she is coming down the stairs;

But no; she comes—she sees me. O golden hair! O sweet blue eyes! How much do I your owner prize, Although she does so tease me She laughs a merry laugh, and then (Am I not favored man of men?)

Tells why she was so late: her plea Explains it most completely She takes my coat and gloves and hat, Sits me down, begins to chat, And—asks me what I've brought heri What's that? "Who is it dares act so? My fluancee?" you ask? Oh no!

(Texas Siftings.)

Farmer-Do you want this !bb shovelling

A Moose Hunt.

Graphic Recital of Movements Never Before Described.

The enemy was strongly posted at this

in the woods

A GREAT MOOSE HUNT.

Mild Amusement. [Puck.]

Elevating Rapture Detroit Free Press. 1 Said Jones, "Sho's plighted her hand to me.
I'm happy enough to climb a tree!"
Said Brown to Jones, "Don't be soft-headed,
You'll have more cause when you are wedded."

An eminent scientist claims that a sober man can become intoxicated by passing half an hour with a drunken man. He can if the latter's money holds out.

And one that's lean is worse than these I would not court the one that's old, Unless, indeed, she's got the gold; And one that's young I would not wed, For youth is fickle, so 'tis said; I would not have a girl that's fair, A girl that talks from morn to night, I always look on with affright; I find it very hard to suit, Because of having so much fruit; No pick had Adam, I believe, The only woman then was Eve;

madam," was the reply, "but I had it last night."

We are disposed, mayhap, to take

She kisses me so sweetly! Her arms go 'round my neck, and she

My darling little daughter!

sprinkle lawns. The man who shovels snow will be along in about ten minutes.

THE FATAL NAME.

BY JULES DE GASTYNE.

Translated from the French for THE GLOBE by BENJ. R. TUCKER.

PART THIRD.

CHAPTER VII.-CONTINUED. He took leave of the two men. When he had gone, Ernest said to hi

When he had gone, Ernest said to his father:

"You have gone too far, father."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that after what has just passed."

"You no longer desire this marriage?"

"Not at all, I assure you. I would rather never marry."

M. de Reuilly sneered.
"Is she more compromised than we are ourselves?"

"No matter! If she sees the man again, you comprehend."

you comprehend."
"Where will she see him again, idiot?"
"Since she is in Paris. At least they think so."
"She will arrive too late; he will have

"Gone?"
"Gone?"
"Can he remain here, after the divulgence of his secret? You heard what the janitress said. And you see that I was right in hurrying. Everything that happens serves us, and Mademoiselle Drouet's flight will better serve your interests than anything which could happen. M. Drouet will now be in greater haste than ever to finish."
Ernest was about to reply when the entrance of the servant interrupted him.
The big woman was so much agitated that she had not even thought to knock.
"What is it now?" asked M. Briare, turning pale in spite of himself.
"Oh! monsieur."
"What?" cried the old magistrate, impatiently. "Speak out!"
"Some gentlemen. Several gentlemen."
"What do they wish?"

"Some gentlemen.
men."
"What do they wish?"
"They asked for M. Briare, president of
the council of administration of the Society
of Ores. They are all in black."
"Bid them enter."
"Very well, monsieur."
The servant disappeared.
Ernest, livid, looked at his father.
"Have they come to arrest you?" he
said.

Monsieur Briare, called de Reuilly?" "It is I, gentlemen."
Then the old magistrate, turning to his

on, said:
"Leave us, Ernest."

son, said:
"Leave us, Erneat."
The young man went away, more dead than alive.
He shut himself into his room and remained there mctionless for nearly three-quarters of an hour; then he heard the door open and the sound of voices reached his ear.
Doubtless the visitors were going.
He left the room immediately and rushed to his father so diice.
He found the latter livid, his countenance distorted.
"Well?" he asked, in a voice dry with anguist.

"Well?" he asked, in a voice dry with anguish.

"It is going badly, very badly," stammered the old magistrate, who did not even try to conceal his lears.

"Those men?"

"They came to make a search among my papers. Happily I had burned part of them. But we have no time to lose. If you were married I would take a little trip abroad."

"So you are afraid?" stammered Ernest.

"I fear nothing yet, but it is always wiser, when justice puts its nose anywhere, to wait the decisions at a distance than near at hand. So, in your interest, as in mine, let us make histe!"

Ern st did not answer.

He no longer knew what he wished.

Nothing tempted him any longer.

He saw only the disgrace which was menacing his father, his name.

He murmured:
"Whe did you have anything to do with

He saw only the disgrace which was menacing his father, his name.

He murmured:

"Why did you have anything to do with this affair?"

"One must live!"

"You, an old magistrate, an officer of the Legion of Honor, whose son I was proud to be, to carry the name."

M. de Reuilly made an impatient gesture.

"What is done is done," he said. All the recriminations in the world will alter nothing. We are running a risk. There is nothing to do but to defend ourselves. That will be better than plining with grief."

And, putting on his gloves, he prepared to go out. It was his fighting attitude.

Ernest let his arms fall, exhausted.

"I have no more courage," he stammered. He left in his turn humiliated and ashamed, he who had carried his head so high in presence of the misfortune of Octave, his rival.

He began to believe that there are victims in life, that one may have to bear unmerited misfortunes.

If the weardal broke out, would be dare to

merited misfortunes.
If the scandal broke out, would be dare to show himself, to remain at the ministry, to bear the gaze of his componions? Oh! he was far from thinking of Mademoiselle Trought, or of marriage.

He thought only of the infamy which was threatening his name.

He was about to open the door.

His mother stopped him.

"Have you told your colonel about it?"

"The infamy of whi h we have been the victims? The outrage which they have committed upon us? Certainly. And he will avenge us."

Octage went down, his letter in his hand. On his tranquil face there was not the least trace of emotion. least trace of emotion.
Since the unhappy young man had taken his desperate resolution he had been calm. He knew that his deliverance was approaching.

He no longer hoped anything from Paule,

He no longer hoved anything from Paule, and he was almost glad to kill the memory of her which absor ed his brain.

Death appeared to him full of consolation. He regretted not having found it on the battle field, but he was going to lease this world in the arms of his mother, with her, like a child lulled to slep.

He descended with in alert step, and no one would have suspected, seeing him, that he was meditating such a plan.

There was no one in the hall.

He looked toward the entrance and perceived the jaintress on the threshold of the door, talking with animation in a group of gossips.

door, talking with animation in a group of gossips.

He went to the end of the passage and called her.

Sie hushed immediately, and all eyes were fastened upon him.

It was of him. it was of them, doubtless, that they were talking.

He did not flinch under their gaze.

The jautress stepped towards him.

"You wish, monsieur?" she asked.

The lad assumed an air of dignity.

"I wish to ask you to put this letter in the post."

post."
"Well monsieur, I will go at once."
"She took the letter, looked at the address
and slipped it into her pocket; then she "To think that one must obey that. Bu

"To think that one must obey that. But then it is my business. He is still my tenant, it is true. But this will not last."
"To whom does he write?" asked one of the cossips, curiously.
"To a colonel."
"Then he is arquainted with colonels?"
"Pretends to be."
At that moment they heard the window shut, and all looked up at the third story.
"It is the mother," said the janitress; "she is shutting up early."
"Perhaps they are afraid of thieves," said one of the women.
"Or assassins," added another.
And they all burst into a laugh.
Octave had gone up again.
He was slightly pale.
Although he had remained master of himself, the way that they had looked at him, and that the janitress had answered him, had made a painful impression on him.
His mother was right.
Life was no longer possible for them.
All his preparations were made, and he had no longer to hesitate.
"Close the window, mother," he said, on coming in.
The poor woman, seeing him, guessed

coming in.
The poor woman, seeing him, guessed

Octave threw a bundle of papers into the fire.

Octave threw a bundle of papers into the fire.

It was his book on "Rehabilitation."
Of what use to let it survive him?
His own death, his suicide, was this rot an irrefurable proof that it was impossible, and that his work had no right to exist?
The lady in black, grave, as firm as her son, passed into another room.
She returned a moment later with a chaining dish and a scuttle of charcoal.
Without saying a word she placed it in the middle of the room.
At this moment Octave turned and looked at her, and then fell on his knees.
"Mother," he said, gravely, "if I have offended you, if I have caused you trouble, forgive me."
"The lady in black fellowed his example."

hard for me to do without my cigar."
"You may smoke, gentlemen," said the young girl.

The big man bent over to his companion's ear.
"What is this young girl?" he asked, in an undertone.
"I do not know. I have been casting sheep's eyes at her ever since we got in."
"Evidently."
"Charming withal."
"Entirely charming."
"How can it be that she travels alone and at night? There is something not natural about it."
"Evidently."
"We trightened her when we got in."

offended you, if I have caused you groupe, forgive me."

The lady in black followed his example.

The lady in black followed his example.

And me, my son," she said, "who would have liked to make such a proud and happy life for you, forgive me for having brought you into the world to be humiliated and to suffer."

"No, no; something else. Her countenance is disturbed. Her look full of anguish."

you into the world to be humiliated and to suffer."

"I have nothing to forgive you for, mother."

"And I, my son, have only to bless you for all the comforts that you have given me. I should have lived very happily at your side, if I had not seen you in trouble."

They fell into each other's arms and embraced as if they would stifle each other. It seemed to them that they were already far from the world and its sufferings.

Octave was the first to recover his composure.

He tore himself from his mother's arms. He feared lest their courage should fail them.

"Regret nothing, mother," he said; "we are going to depart together. We shall not be set arated."

He rose and went to stop up the openings

He rose and went to stop up the openings in the door and window.

The lady in black lighted the charcoal, which soon became red in the dark room, like a stain of living blood.

In a few minutes, the air became heavy, and they felt a stiffing sensation.

They threw themselves, dressed, on the bed, after giving each other a last kiss and sank into a deep sleep.

A long time passed.

Then Octave had a strange sensation.

It seemed to him that his thought was detaching itself from him.

He dreamed!

He dreamed that the room suddenly became luminous.

The door opened and she entered.

The door opened and she entered.
She entered r. diant, as if transfigured.
Through the room a resh breeze passed, cooling his forehead.
He saw her; he called her.
Mechanically he held out his arms to her.
She rushed into them, and he felt her perfumed breath on his forehead.
Whota dream!

tumed breath on his forehead.
What a dream!
To die so, in happiness, by her side!
It seemed to him that she spoke to him.
He heard her voice, her voice which seemed to him as sweet as the first time it tell upon his ears three years before, on the hill of the Trocadero.
The air was full, as on that day, of the noise of rockets.
And indeed, at that moment, on the Avenue de Clichy, petards were bursing, sending by the window sheaves of sparks which lluminated the room.
The sensation of ireshness, which had already affected his temples, became stronger. He made a sudden movement, opened his

He made a sudden movement, opened his eyes and gave a cry.
Kneeling by the bed, grasping one of his hands, he saw Paule.
Was he awake, was he dreaming still?
Was he dead?
He could not tell.
He dared not think the contrary. If this was death, how beautiful it was! How right he was to cie!
On the other side of the bed, his mother was en ing over him also.
She was speaking to him.
Paule trembled.

Paule trembled.
He heard her cry:
"He is saved!"
Then he opened his eyes completely.
Consciousness returned to him.
He recognized Paule; he recognized his

nother. He looked about him. The chafing-dish was no longer room.

The window was open.
His mother was embracing him.
The young girl was weeping for happi-

Where was he?
What did all this mean?
What had happened?
He dar d believe nothing that he saw, nothing that he heard.
He nurmured, with extended arms:
"Paule, mother, is it you?"
"It is, my son," said the lady in black.
"It is, my husband," said the young girl.
And both clasped him in their arms.
He said aga u:

And both clasped him in their arms.
He said aga n:
"It is vou, alive?"
...
"It is."
"And you also, my son." cried the mother,
"you live, you are loved. She has returned."

"She had not forgotten me?"
"No, no," cried Mademoiselle Drouet. "I

"She had not to had moiselle Drouet. I will tell you all."
He could hardly stir yet, but he felt so happy that it seemed to him as is the heavens had just opened for him.
He could no longer speak.
His voice died on his ips.

CHAPTER IX.

CHAPTER VIII.

We return to the room occupied by Octave and his mother.

Eight o'clock has just struck.

On the avenue, all is animation.

The young man, who has been writing for a moment furiously, closes his letter, seals it and rises.

His mother, who, seated near his desk, watched him, while he worked, with tender locks, asks him:

"To whom have you written?"

"To Colonel du Roc."

"He was to return today. I thank him for what he has done for me, "And how will you get the letter to him?"

"I am going to give it to the janitres to post."

"I'will go down myself."

"So, you bersist in your resolution?"

"I'will go down myself."

"So, you bersist in your resolution?"

"I'will go down myself."

"You be death can be only a deliverance."

"This day will be our last. And yet three years ago this very day, the 14th of July, do, you remember it?"

"You shat was the day that you spoke ther."

"I'was so happy! But it could not last."

"But there are people who succeed in everything."

"You shat was the day that you spoke ther."

"You shat was the day that you spoke ther."

"You shat was the day that you spoke ther."

"You shat was the day that you spoke ther."

"You shat was the day that you spoke ther."

"You shat was the day that you spoke ther."

"You shat was the day that you spoke ther."

"You shat was the day that you spoke ther."

"You shat was the day that you spoke ther."

"You shat was the day that you spoke ther."

"You shat was the day that you spoke ther."

"You shat was the day that you spoke ther."

"You shat was about to open the door.

His mother stopped him.

"Have you told your colonel about it?"

"The infurny of whi h we have been the victims? The outrage which they have committed upon us? Certainly. And he will avenue us." Certainly. And he will avenue down, his adeath the meritad sand he net shown nimelf any who has been well as a soul to while the could accept them. Company of the feeth of the agination her disappearan e would cause in the boarding-stone of the counted here. It shad

fered. It was to him that she offered all these sacrines.

Oh it he could accept them, comprehend them, return to her later in love and in devotion all her trials!

She did not doubt it, provided he still lived. Eat did he live?

There was still this doubt that pursued her, everywhere and always.

And, whill he retimed of it, she sawhim as she had left lim, the paleness of death on his brow, his breast bleeding.

Paule remained alone in her car as far as Chartres.

It was then about one o'clock in the morning.

Chartres.

It was then about one o'clock in the morning.

The door opened suddenly, and two men entered, two men at whose aspect the young firl could not suppress a start and aimest a cry offer for.

The first to appear had one of those bony faces, crossed with a formida le moustache, such as the caricaturists usually give pole e spies. He was dressed in a shabby black frock-coat, buttoning over linen of coubt'ul whiteness. He held a club in his hand and his stature appeared enormous, for he was obliged to bend him self almost in two to get into the car. The whole effect of the face was brutal.

His companion, who followed him closely, seemed, on the contrary, to have developed sideways, while the other had grown in leight. He had shoulders of tremendous breadth, and he was obliged to present himself sideways to get in at the door. He had massive and short legs and a body of amazing thickness. His face resembled a b ll of flesh in which shone two little round eyes, of a surprising acuteness, and lustre, He had given, in getting in two or three monstrous grunts and dropped on the cushions, breathing hard and blissfully.

The train started.

His companion, who followed him closely, seemed, on the contrary, to have developed sideways while the other had grown in leigth. He had shoulders of tremendous breadth, and he was obliged to present himself sideways to get in at the door. He had massive and short legs and a body of amazing thickness. His face resembled a b. Il of fiesh in which shone two little round eyes, of a surprising acuteness and lustre. He had given, in getting in two or three monstrous grouts and dropped on the cushions, breathing hard and blissfully.

The train started.

The two men had not said a word.
They appeared not to have seen their companion at first, and now they devoted themselves to examining her.

Faule was only half reassured, and this expression was doubtless visible on her effect for the fat man said:

"Do not be afraid, mademoiselle; we are honest men."

"M ce than honest men," said the giant, sneering. "for we are the protectors of honest men."

"M ce than honest men," said the giant, sneering. "ior we are the protectors of honest men."

"The two travellers made themselves comfortable.

"Say, there," said the first to his companion, you might fist ask the young lady if amoke troubles her."

The men thus appealed to leaned over towards Paule.

"Would mademoiselle have the goodness to say whether smoke is offensive to her?"

"No, mousieur," answered the young "the the two agents rushed upon him and gagged him, but all the domestics came funning out, armed with the domestics came funning out, armed with pitchforks and underso, the the door, the had spond underso. There can had never happened to them the form to the wall or by passing out through an exit untime to pack off, either by getting the confusion, which lasted a good quarter of time to pack off, either by getting the confusion. Which lasted a good quarter of time to pack off, either by getting the confusion. Which lasted a good quarter of time to pack off, either by getting the confusion. Which had never happened to them the form the most extravagant threats, but

what had happened. She noticed the group of gossips in front of the door.

She divined their words, heard their peals of laughter.

Octave threw a bundle of papers into the fire.

It was his book on "Rehabilitation."

Of what use to let it survive him?

girl. In a voice so melodious and so sweet that the two men were struck with it.

They examined her more attentively.

Then the first said, laughing: "It is very hard for me to do without my cigar."

"And me my pipe," added the second.

"You may smoke, gentlemen." said the vonng girl.

"Evidently."

"Suppose we start a conversation?"

"Suppose we start a conversation?"
"Would she answer us."
"One can always try. Perhaps we shall be more fortunate in this campaign than in that we have just unlertaken."
"Don't talk to me of arresting people of high standing. There is only abuse and blows to get by it. But this is not over. They will hear from us at the castle."
The eyes of the fat man blazed.
"And yet we have not inished," he said; "it appears that the whole council will go over there, beginning with the president."
"M. Briare de Reutily?"
"M. Briare de Keutily?"
"M. Briare de Keutily?"
"M. Briare de Keutily?"
"M. Briare de seat flunkey, who has always a glass in his eye. It was he who had me turned out of the Department of Public Works because I had failed in proper respect for him."
The man shrugged his shoulders.
"Curse him! But my turn has come."
"And the young girl?" said the other.
"To! e sure. One would say that she was asleep."
In fact, Paule had closed her eyes, but

And her look indicated that she did not care to know.

Mouton did not mind.

"We were saying to each other, my friend M. de la Heronniere and I, how is it that so charming a young girl, for you are charming, mademoiselle—"

Paule blushed.

The man continued Imperturbably:

"How it is that so charming a young girl, so well bred as you appear to be, travels alone at night?"

Our frient trembled.

alone at night?"

alone at night?"

Our frien 'trembled.

This time she was really afraid.

Who could these men be.

Officers perhaps, already sent out in pursuit of her?

But no, they could not know it, or they would have begun by arresting her.

But why did they ask questions? How should she answer them?

She felt incapable of lying and dissimulating.

A desire to weep seized her, to tell all.

Mouton continued.

A desire to weep seized her, to tell all.

Mouton continued.

"That is what we were saying, my friend and I, and we have not yet found a plausible reason. You are noing to Paris?"

She trembled all over, and answered in a scarcely perceptible voice:

"Yes, monsieur."

"Yes, monsiour."
"You know Paris?"
"You know Paris?"
"Yes, monsiour."
"You have ilved there?"
"My parents live there."
"Ah! you have parents?"
"My father and my mother, yes, monsiour."

'And how is it that they are not with you?"
"They could not come."
"You come from a distance?"
Paule did not answer.
It seemed to her that, if she pronounced the name Angiers, she would betray her the name Angiers, she would betray her the name. Heronniere, who had go ten out on the Heronniere, who had go ten out on the Heronniere.

the name Angiers, she would betray her secret, and that, it she gave any other name, they would see that she was lving. Consequently, she preferred to remain silent. But this did not answer the fat man's pur-

slient.

But this did not answer the fat man's purpose, and he said:

"From Angiers, perhaps?"

The young airl turned from red to white. She thought she was discovered.

These men were going to deliver her up. She held out her hands.

'Oh! gentlemen, gentlemen!" she cried, "do not question me!"

The two men started with astonishment. Mouton looked at Hieronniere as much as to say:

"Hey! was I right?"

Their curiosity was violently excited. Now, they must learn all.

Now, they must learn all.

Perhaps there was some curious drama here in which they could play a part. This would compensate them for their fruitless voyage.

The two improvised companions of Paule were—you have already guessed it—two agents of police, whom we are obliged to present more fully to our readers, for we shall see them again more than once before the end of our story.

They had been sent from Paris to arrest one of the colleagues of M. Briane de Reullly, the auministrator delegated by the Bank of Ores.

one of the colleagues of M. Brare ce Reully, the administrator delegated by the Bank of Cres.

The prisoner, a person of importance, owned a mansion in Paris and a chateau in Beauce, near Chartres.

From Paris he ha: dis ppeared the very day on which the fallure of the company had leen declared, and had not leen seen again. In a sin did they serrete agents about his house. It was impossile to learn anything, They then decided to learn anything. They then decided to learn anything. They then decided to learn anything, they then decided to learn anything. They then decided to learn anything, they then decided to learn anything, they then decided to learn anything. They fell upon the chateau in the dead of night live aerolites.

After making the tour of the park to assure themselves that there was no concealed exit, they went to the gate and rang boldly.

The barking of numerous dogs broke the stillness of the night.

Five minutes passed, and the door was half opened.

A rough voice asked.

Who is there?"

Mouton advanced and responded:

"We are friends of Count X. We come from Paris to see him on ur cent business."

The man who had opened the gate said:

"The count has been in Paris for three mouths."

"Yes, we know it," said the agent, "such

months."
"les, we know it," said the agent, "such

"Yes, we know it," said the agent, "such are your instructions, but these instructions are not for us."

"I cannot tell you anything more."

"And the man prepared to close the gate, but with a formidable push Mouton sent him rolling two or three yards away, opened the gate wide and entered the court, followed closely by his colleague, in the midst of the formidable uproar of the dogs.

Ah! that is how it is," said the fat man, ious," "you will repent of this, my little He had not finished before our friend was outside.
She jumped upon the platform before the train stopped.

She tumped upon the platform before the little standard of the platform before the little standard platform before the platform before

convinced.
"And if we know where she is, who will return triumphant to their chiefs a few hours later? Mouton and his friend Heron-

hours later? Motton and his friend Herenniere."

"I do not think so," grumbled the officer,
scratching his head and appearing to be
engaged in profound meditation.

"Who will be congratulated and receive a
generous fee, to say nothing of the reward
from the family? Mouton and his friend
Heronniere."

"I do not think so," repeated the giant,
"but there will then be time enough to go
in pursuit."

"but there will then be time enough to go in pursuit."

"And where? Which way?"

"And suppose the case is not at all what you suspect?"

"It will be a morning lost. We have lost a good many others more unprofitably."

"But not after an evening and a night."

Mouton turned again on his seat with a gesture of impatience.

"So, you do not wish to? I will act alone."

This last argument decided Heronniere.

"Oh, no! Oh, no! You know well enough that one of us cannot go without the other."

"Attention, then! for we are nearing Paris."

The two men stationed themselves, each at one of the doors.
"You are sure," said Mouton, "that she got on the train again?"
"Absolutely sure."
"Keep your eyes open, then, and watch!"
The train stopped. The train stopped.

Paule put her head cautiously out of the She did not perceive either of the two

But she had scarcely leit the station when theronniere, who had go ten out on the other side of the train, and showed his card to the employes, who had let him pass out by another exit closed to the public, was following her, watching all her movements. Our friend hesitated for a moment, appearing to be looking for something. She perceived a cab, ran to it, and hurriedly got in. She had seen no suspicious face. She was secure. The driver leaned over and a ked:

And she looked with uneasy eyes at the gate of exit, trembling lest she might see among the other travellers the two men whom she feared without knowing why.

But they d a not show themselves, and Paule started reassured.

The driver was hardly on his way, when Monton appeared. wel!?"

"She is in that cab," said Heronniere.
"And where is she going?"
"Rue de la Procession, at Asnieres."
"The devil! that is not here." iriver.
"Yes, citizen."

"Yes, citizen."
"it must not leave our sight,"
"\ery well, citizen."
Heronniere had already got in.
"And where are you going?" asked the
iver. "for I shall not be sorry to get "And where are you going?" asked the driver. "for I shall not be sorry to get back."
"Never in my life; get out!"
And he started to get dawn from his seat. Monton showed him his police card. He gave a frightful start.
"Ah! that is different." he stammered. "Pardon me. I di.n't know."
"Enough said, but start at once!"
The cab rattled away at full speed. In a few strices the horse had overtaken the rickety equipage which contained Pau e.
While all this was going on the young girl had several times looked out of the door, but she had seen nothing to trouble her.

her.
At last she was rid of those men. At last she was rid of those men.
She thought she was saved.
They would not go to look for her at her friend's house.
She would send news of herself to her mother, to her mother only, without giving her he address, and she would wait there till she attained her majority.
If O tave we affive, of which she was convinced, all their trials would be at an end.
And flattered with this hope she crossed Paris, in whose streets scarcely any one was

Paris, in whose streets scarcely any one was yet stirring. It was the morning of the 14th of July, and the houses were deco-

yet stirring. It was the morning of the 14th of July, and the houses were decorated with flags.

Her heart beat violently.

She was at last in Paris, in the city where Octave lived.

It seemed to her as if it were a century since she had left it, and in reality it was hardly a year.

The sun had been up some time when the carriage which conveyed Mademoiselle Drouet arrived at the Rue de la Procession. The cab containing the officers was following at some distance.

Moulton ordered the driver to stop; Heronniere got out, and, with a few of his great strides, overtook Paule's carriage, behind which he crept, without the driver or Paule suspecting his presence.

At the end of the street, on a sign from our friend, her carriage stopped, still carrying Heronniere behind. Paule saw before her a rather high wall, whitewashed, on which was inscribed in black letters: "Institute for Young Lades."

It was the place. Paule got out. She examined the buil dings for an instant as if to see if any one was yet up. She saw the blinds half open, and heard the sound of a cautious step on the gravel of the court. She hesitated no longer, She approached and pulled the bell.

Five minutes passed, five long minutes, and then the door was opened.

An old woman in a short night-dress, her head covered with a cap of frilled linen, half showed herself.

She seemed stupefied at seeing a carriage and a young girl whom she did not know. To evade her eye, Heronniere had made himself so small that one would have said he was trying to disappear in the cab.

She did not see him.

She asked:

"Did you ring, mademoiselle?"

"The semed stupefied at seeing a carriage and a young girl whom she did not know. To evade her eye, Heronniere had made himself so small that one would have said he was trying to disappear in the cab.

She asked:
"Did you ring, mademoiselle?"
"Yes, madame."
"You wish?"
"It is here, is it not, that Mademoiselle Aurelia Gentilhomme lives?"

The woman in the white cap went away, and our friend remained aione on the threshold.

She felt as if she had been born again.
Aurelia was there. . . In a few minutes she would be in her arms. She knew her heart. When she had learned her troubles, she would do anything to be useful to her. Then she remembered that it was the same date, three years before, that she had met him and shown her love. Suddenly a joyous cry, coming from the other end of the court, tore her from her dream.

"All you have a driver! A real romantic adventure, then."

Our friend sighed.

"Ais."

"This is not an abduction, for you are alone." resumed Aurelia, laughing.

"No, it is a flight."

"A flight."

"I will tell you all."

"Do so quickly... This promises to be interesting."

Paule went out, settled with the driver, and returned to rejoin her iriend, who was witting on the threshold of the house, not daring to go out on account of her too hasty tolet.

Hardly had raule entered and the door of the boarding school closed when Heronniere, detaching himself from the back of the vehicle, crept along the wall and disappeared in a neighboring street, before the driver had bad time to turn his horse, When the driver had gone, the officer turned towards his own carriage, which was waiting a hundred yards away,

He found Mouton loudly snoring, and shook him violently.

"The officer opened his eyes, rubbed them, and said:

"All it is you?"

"It is I."

"We guessed right."

"You, if you wish... The dove is

"All brieved it a commonplace romance. A father who opposes his daughter on a question of position, of dower."

"On! there is something else... This youngmen—and that is perhaps why I ha e loved him so much—occupies the saddest situation in the world. He has a great heart. He is worthy of all nonors. And he is con immed to live in obscurity."

"On account of his origin. He is the son of a man who once committed a crime. He came into the world burden d with paternal problem. Hardly had Faule and the world burden d with paternal problem. And they have suffered so much mistortune!"

"The son of a thief!" said Aurelia.

"Of an assassin!" said Paule, in a voice scarcely perceptible.

"Of an assassin!" she oried. "And you did not repulse him with horror?"

"On the contrary, it drew me toward him, attached me to him the more. He cannot be responsible."

Aurelia devented to rejoin her iriend, who was waiting a hundred when heronniere devented to rejoin her iriend, who was waiting a hundred when heronniere. He is the son of a man

"You, if you wish. . . The dove is taking tight. She has just asked rejuge of one of her (rien's, who is a teacher in the borrding school youder." "We guessed right." . . .

"She did not say any more. She is going to tell her history to her friend."
"And what is this friend's name?"
I heard only her first name. . . Aurelia. . . But I know the other's name."

"Ah!"
"Mademoiselle Paule Drouet."
The officer racked his brain for a minute.
"Drouet... Drouet... that tells me nothing, but it is enough... Now, at the "If ever they ask us to take her."
"They will ask us perhaps sooner than you think."
"So be it," muttered Heronniere, still un-

convinced.

"And now let us go back!"

"It will not be too soon."

And, leaning towards the driver, the officers called out to him:

"7 Rue des Lavaudieres—Saintes Opportune, and very la-t!"
"The driver bent down and asked:
"is it not behind the Chatelet?"
"Yes; it is behind the Chatelet....Go

The carriage started off at a rapid pace.

CHAPTER XI.

Mademoiselle Aurelia Gentilhomme, who was almost twenty-five, was one of those vig, blonde girls who spread joy all around them, who, girls though they are, have something material in their manner. She had early lost her parents, in a terrible hour, and had been brought up by an aunt who was also lead. It was two years since she had entered the boarding-school of the Rue de la Procession in the capacity of subteacher. Of an exuberant humor, she filled the house with animation and gayety.

She took Paule under the arm, in afriendly manner, and rew her towards the house.

across the gravelly court. She could not help admiring her, and repeated every minute:

"How glad I am to see you! What a happy inspiration you have had. It is more than two years since we saw each other."

"Yes," said Mademoiselle Drouet, "and I have a thousane apologies to make; it was I who interrupted our correspondence by not acknowled ing your last letter.

But you will presently understand why."
In the house a profound silence reigned.
"It is a holiday," said Aurelia; "they are making a long morning."

They went up on tiptoe from fear of waking the pupils and attendants.

When they had reached the top floor, the teacher opened a little door.

"Come in," she said. "This is my sanctuary."

And she made her friend enter a room of a few yards square, furnished with an iron bed and a secretary in mahogany. The bed curtains and window curtains were white. Although the bed and the dressing-table were in disorder, everything was fastidiously clean.

"You see, this is not very large; but we will, nevertheless, find some way to get another b distead in here."

"I shall do very well," said Panle. "And I do not know how to hank you."

"If you speak of thanks, I shall be cross"; said the big girl, laughing.

"Of gratitude, then."

"Still less. From this moment you are here at home. Make yourself comfortable."

"The principal?" I will say that you are

"And if they question you?"
"The principal? I will say that you are my cousin. You have come to see me for a fortnight. Then, after the fortnight, it will be a month."
"And the for d?"
"You will eat with us, and I will pay the additional price. They will ask nothing better."

"You will eat with us, and I will pay the additional price. They will ask nothing better."
"No," said Paule, "I will pay."
Aurelia looked at her.
"Then you have money?"
"A little."
"In that case, I shall not insist, for the only service that I cannot render you is a service of money."
"You are not rich?"
"No mere than I ever was. We earn so little. But riches do not make happiness."
Paule sighed.
"Not always!"
"It is true." said Aurelia, "you have a whole history to relate to me. a romance or a drama, I do not know exactly."
"Oh! this is a real drama."
"Truly!" said the teacher. "Speak, then, if you are not too much atigued. I adore emotions. Nothing tragic, at any rate?"
"I do not know," said our friend, seriously, Aurelia started in astonishment.
"How is that?"
"If he is dead."
"Ah! there is a young man?"
"A young man whom I adore . . . so good so beautiful, so brave."
"I know the, song. And he has disappeared?"
"He has been killed, perhaps. . . I left him wounded so grievously! And since, I have had no news."
"And how was he wounded?"
"In a duel . . . by a rival . . an odious man, whom my father wished to make me marry."
"Gracious! And did this happen long ago?"
"Almost a year."
"And you have heard nothing of him?"
"My father made me leave Paris the very next day."
"But since?"
"Since, I have been confined in a board-

t she had given, Paule remain d silent, motionless, trembling at having betrayed motion of having greeder laish.

Will you use kind as to say to be that commanders of the didner of the commanders of the comman

"No matter! it was in your arms that he feil."

"Almost."

"And you will have him dead. Be tranquil, he has survived. He knows where you are.

or at least where you were.

and he waits for you with impatience."

"If it could be the truth!"

"Of course it is I know nothing about love myself, except by hearing, but I know of what it is canable. I have already received so many contidences. At first, when one is really smitten, he does not die. See all the novels. Lovers escape bullets, tempests, all perils, all catastrophies."

"It is true, he went to Tonquin and he returned."

"You see!"

There were a few minutes of silence.
Aurelia's wo ds had entirely reassured Paule; they responded so exactly to her own inner feeling. The young girl was also persuaded that Octave could not die. She loved him so much, and he seemed to love her so meen. Heaven would not permit such a misfortun.

"All this does not tell me," resumed the teacher, after an instant," why you are here as a fugitive."

"I have escaped."

"I have escaped."
"From your school?"
"From my school."
"And when was that?"
"Yesterday, during a walk."
And the young girl told the story of her light. And the young girl told the story of her light.
"But your father," said Aurelia, "must lready know of your disappearance?"
"It is pro able."
"He will have you searched for."
"I fear it much. That is why I have come o seek asylum here."
"Kest easy. Here you will not be be-rayed."

"Kest easy. Here you will not be betrayed."
"In two months I shall be of age."
"You must, then, conceal yourself two
months?"
"Yes, is it not an imposition?"
"Do not talk so. So your father does not
want you to marry this young man?"
"He will never have it."
"Why? Is he not of your station? Is he
not rich?"
"He is so unfortunate! If you knew his
history!"

"He is so difortunate: if you knew his history!"

"Tell it to me. I will pity him with you."

"I do not know whether I have the right."

"There is, then, a secret, a mystery?"

"A terrible secret."

"Plague on it!" said Aurelia.

"Do not laugh. It is not anything to laugh at."

"Do not laugh. It is not anything to laugh at."

"I am not laughing; but I am much more interested. I believed it a commonplace romance. A father who opposes his daughter on a question of position, of dower."

"Oh! there is something else. . . . This young man—and that is perhaps why I have loved him so much—occupies the saddest situation in the world. He has a great heart. He is worthy of all honors. And he is con lemmed to live in obscurity."

"Why so."

"On account of his origin. He is the son of a man who once committed a crime. He came into the world burden d with paternal approbrium: but he himself is the most honest of men; his mother is the best of women. And they have suffered so much misjortune!"

"So you did not reject him? You opened

air."

"So you did not reject him? You opened your arms, your heart, to him, notwithstanding. Oh! this is good! this is grand! How I will aid and serve you!"

Paule continued to stare at her friend.

"Yes, you do not understand me. You do not suspect the cause of my agitation. I am going to tell you. I also, I am under the weight of general censure. I also have been forced to leave, with a bluth, houses in which I presented myself. I have been received only here, where I found an induigent women; but, in spite of this, if my secret was known, perhaps I should yet be obliged to seek elsewhere a place to earn my living. You, you have put yourself above prejudices. You are brave, you are grand, you are noble. You can ask of me my life. I will give it without hesitation for you and for him."

Madenoiselle Drouet listened to her friend with an astonishment which increased at every sentence.

"I did not know," she stammered.

"But none knew at the boarding-school, else how could I have stayed there?"

"You your father?"

"You father?"

"You father?"

else how could I have stayed there?"
"So your father?"
"My father. In a fit of rage, killed my mother and then himself. I was three years old then. I saw them both fall at the foot of my oradle. But I did not understand. I thought they were playing. Then, when I had grown up, when I could understand what had happened, every one repulsed me. They called me the daughter of an assassin. Was that my ault? I wept so much that my aunt was obliged to take me away. She brought me up at Paris, far from all our acquaintances, to relieve me from the stain upon my origin."
"Like Octave," tammered Paule.
"You can imagine after that," cried Aurelia, with warmth, "whether you can rely on me! Is not your cause mine? I will give myself tolt, body and soul. First, we must find out whether he survived his wound. That is the main thing."

will give myself to it, body and sout. First, we must find out whether he survived his wound. That is the main thing."
"Oh, yes, you will make inquiries?"
"We will make inquiries, for you will go

"To Faris?"
"Would you not like to see him also, to
learn for yourself."
"If if But if, by mischance . . . Oh! I should die at his
door! . . . Then, if they should see

door! Then, if they should see us?

"We will go at night. This is the day of the national estival. Every one will be at the fireworks. Does he live far away?"

"He lives in the Passage de Ciciry."

"I know where it is. It he has moved, we will learn there what has become of him."

"Oh! how good you are!"

"But, here, you must rest a little; you need sleep."

"How could I?"

"You spent the night on the train, after a day of fatigue."

"You will lie down, at any rate. That will rest you a little. This is no time to fall sick. Then you must be hungry. I will go and get my first breakfast, hot chocolate; you shall have it."

"I assure you that it is useless. I am not hungry."

"It is my will," said Aurelia in a tone.

"I assure you that it is useless. I am not hungry."
"It is my will," said Aurelia in a tone which admitted of no reply.
Paule id not resist longer.
A half-hour later she was sleeping with clasped hands, watched over by her friend, who was reading at the foot of the teel.
It was almost six o'clock when Paule, whom her friend was still watching, moved in her bed and opened her eyes. She seemed at first astonished to find herself in this room, which she was not familiar with: then she saw Aurelia and smiled at her with an expression of tender gratitude. The latter three waside her book and rose.
"Well!" she cried, "you see that you slept veil!"

"Of course."
"He was in danger, and I saved his life."
"He is not dead, then, since he can still be
in danger?"
"Should one believe in dreams?"
"When they are good."
Paule raised her head and looked at the

Paule raised her head and looked at the window.

"Have I slept long?" she murmured.

"All day."
She started with surprise.
"What time is it, then?"
"Six o'clock."
"She helf rose, frightened.
"Six o'clock!"
"It is the dinner bour. The bell will ring presently. Dress yourself."
"But at what hour do we go, then?"
"To Paris? . . After dinner . . . at seven o'clock."
"Must we, then, wait so long?"
Aurelia smiled.
"I do not feel strong enough to sacrifice my dinner lor you."
"That is true; I deprived you of your breakfast."
"Oh! I have eaten since . . at noon.
. The memory of that privation is effaced. But you must need some nourishment."
"I am not hungry."

breakfast."

"Oh! I have eaten since . . . at noon.
. . The memory of that privation is effaced. But you must need some nourishment."

"I am not hungry."

"You have already told me that, but I do not care to have you fail down from weakness on the way. Come, be up! It is all arranged. You are my cousin. You are from Pithiviers."

Paule exclaimed:

"But I do not know Pithiviers, and if they question me?"

"You will talk about lark pies. That will be enough. They will say to you: 'You are from Pithiviers, the land of pies'; you will answer: 'Ah! what good pies they make at home!"

"I fear everything. These closed windows."

Aurelia had put her eye to the key hole. She recoiled in violent agitation.

"All my God!"

"We must open the door."

"Hew can we do it?"

They instinctively pushed against the panels, both together.

Then Aurelia remembered:

"My pass-key," she said. "We have one at the boarding school to avoid carrying a bunch of keys."

She looked quickly for it, took it and tried it.

"It goes." she said.

She recoiled in violent agitation.

"Aurelia had put her eye to the key hole.

She recoiled in violent agitation.

"Aurelia had put her eye to the key hole.

She recoiled in violent agitation.

"Aurelia had put her eye to the key hole.

She recoiled in violent agitation.

"Aurelia had put her eye to the key hole.

She recoiled in violent agitation.

"Aurelia had put her eye to the key hole.

She recoiled in violent agitation.

"Aurelia had put her eye to the key hole.

She recoiled in violent agitation.

"Aurelia had put her eye to the key hole.

She recoiled in violent agitation.

"Aurelia had put her eye to the key hole.

She recoiled in violent agitation.

"Aurelia had put her eye to the key hole.

She recoiled in violent agitation.

"Aurelia had put her eye to the key hole.

She recoiled in violent agitation.

"Aurelia had put her eye to the key hole.

She recoiled in violent agitation.

"Aurelia remembered:

"My ou with talk about lark pies. That will be each of the particular agitation.

"Aurelia h

"And do not forget Piltiviers and the lark pies."

"No... No... And myname?"

"It is true... I have not told you.

... Virginie Prud'homme.

You are called Virginie."

The two young girls descended.

The presentation to the directress and then the dinner passed without incidents.

The mistress of the boarding school, who was a large woman, quite free from mailee, impressive and benignant, had no suspicion.

She overwhelmed Cousin Virginie with exaggerated compliments upon her dazzling

She overwhelmed Cousin Virginie with exaggeratedoompliments upon her dazzling beauty.

"You have been in Paris before?"

"Oiten." hurriedly responded Aurelia, who could hardly restrain a laugh. "My cousin is already very Parisian."

At just 7 o'clock they rose from the table.

"So," the directress asked her teacher, "it is quite dec ded? You are going to Paris?"

"Yes, madam; I wish to show my cousin the fireworks. And we have no time to lose." "It is true. . . . They are at Vincennes this

lose."

"It is true... They are at Vincennes this year?

"At Vincennes."

"That is a long way."

"We will take the train."

"Above all, take care that nothing happens to you in that crowd."

"Madame may rest assured."

"Id on ot wish to lose my teacher."

"Nor I my directress," said Aurelia, laughing.

She threw a glance at Paule.

"Come!" she said.

Paule, who was on burning coals, rushed towards the dgor.

The directress legan to laugh.

"What a hurry she is in to be gone!"

"She has never seen fireworks."

"I understand, then. Au revoir, my children."

"Au revoir, madame. We will not return too late."

"No, no, madame."

"There is a class tomorrow."

"I have not for gotten it."

"Amuse yourselves.... You will see someth my superb. It is worth the journey. Au revoir."

The two young girls were already far away.

They ran to the station with all possible speed.

Faule felt her heart beating with extremely They ran to the station with all possible speed.
Paule felt her heart beating with extreme vio ence. The decisive moment had come! She was to know.
The train stopped, our friends climbed in, and ten minutes later they were at Paris.
Paule spoke no more. She seemed not to have strength to utter a word.
Aurelia turne to ber.
"You said the Passage de Clichy?"
"Yes, in the avenue."
"We will go up!"
They went up the Rue d'Amsterdam.
It was after eight o'clock when our two friends, after making their way through obstructed streets, vibrating with crackers and rockets, at last arrived at the Avenue de Clichy.
Paule could bear up no longer.

"Zounds!" she grumbled; "do such people die?"
Paule did not hear her.
In cestary, her eyes raised to heaven in token of gratitude, she repeated:
"He is alive: I shall see him!"
And she tried to force her way, sustained with much difficulty by Aurelia.
The janitress added:
"All your father is looking for you."
Paule stonped.
"My father?"
"He h s been here three times today."
"Here?"
"In my lodge."
"And you told him?"
"That I had not seen you, as was true,"
The young girl took a piece of money from her pocket and let it slip into her hand.

The young girl took a piece of money from her pocket and let it slip into her hand.

'You may tell him so again, if he returns."

The janitress looked at what she had given her.

"A louis," she murmured, in a low tone;
"the father gave me only a hundred sous."

And she added aloud, with her most gr. clous bow:

"Certainly, mademoiselle, I will do what you wish. After all, it is your allair."

Paule broke through the crowd, followed with great difficulty by Aurelia.

She reached the house and looked up at the windows.

The blinds were closed, and the suite wore a mournful and deathly aspect, in contrast with the outside gayety.

She walked literally hanging upon the arm of her friend.

The latter turned to her, quite astonished at this new evidence of emotion.

"What is the matter with you?" she asked. "You know now that he is alive."

at this new edidence of emotion.

"What is the matter with you?" she asked. "You know now that he is alive."

She answered, hardly comprehending what she said:

"I do not know, I am a fraid!"

An elia began to laugh.

"You are foolish!"

And she dragged her along.

They mounted the stairway, which was dark and deserted.

Everybody was outside, and one would have said that the house was dead, so profound was the silence.

The te cher asked:

"Which story?"

"It was in this way that you got acquainted:"

"Yes."

As last as she advanced Paule listened with an increasing anxiety.

She dreaded some misfortune.

The two young girls at last reached the fourth story.

"That is the door," she said.

"Yes. for i should not have the strength."

Aurelia approached the door and pulled the cord.

A sound of a cracked bell was heard behind the door.

They waited a minute, two minutes, but go no answer.

"They have gone," said Aurelia.

Paule idd not answer.

"I will ring again."

Paule did not answer.
"I will ring again."
And she pulled the cord more vigorously And she pulled the cord more vigorous than he first time.

There was a shrill peal in the stillness.

moment, asked:
"Do you not smell it?"
"What?" "Do you not smell it?"
"What?"
"An odor of charcoal."
Paule shuddered.
"Yes. . . yes."
"It comes from these apartments."
"It does indeed."
"Fire, perhaps . . ."
The odor was growing stronger.
Paule was more dead than alive.
"You see." she cried. "you see . . .
"You see." she cried. "you see . . .
"You see of the cried. "you see . . .
"You see of the cried. "You see . . .
"You see of the cried. "You see . . .
"You see of the cried. "You see
"You see of the cried. "You see
"What misfortune? What are you thinking of?" said Aurelia, who also began to be disturt ed.
"He has de spaired of me."
The youn re ir, then?"
The same thought had come to her also.
Paule said quickly:
"I fear everything. These closed windows."
Aurelia had out her eve to the box lose.

BOSTON COOKING SCHOOL

all ready.
"Dinner is ready," said the big girl.
"I follow you in," answered Paule.
"And do not forget Piltiviers and the lark
Last Demonstrative Lecture of First Course-Larded Grouse-Potatoes ala Maitre d'Hotel-Light Omelets.

Miss Maynard, at the Cooking School, yesterday morning, discoursed eloquently upon larded grouse with bread sauce, pota-tes a la maitre d'hotel, various sorts of omelets, blushing apples, gateau of apple, and carrot pudding with yellow sauce. Deeds, as well as words there were, and the dishes prepared as a practical accompaniment to the lecture were pronounced "good" by all her audience.

"good" by all her audience.

Larded Grouse.

Clean, wipe, lard the breast and legs and truss. Rub with sait, soft butter, and dredge with flour. Roast twenty minutes in a hot oven.

Bread sauce—Boil one-third cup fine bread crumbs, one pint milk and two tablespoonsful chopped onion together fifteen minutes or more. Add one tablespoonful butter, one-bult teaspoonful sait, and one-half saltspoonful pepper. Four around the birds. Fry two-thirds of a cup of coarse bread crumbs in one tablespoonful butter until brown. Sprinkle over the birds and sauce.

a previous lecture, should be taken from the solid strips between the rind and the first vein of lean meat. That below is not firm enough to hold together for the pur-

firm enough to hold together for the purpose.

Meat and game can now be bought at many markets all cleaned and larded.

For the bread sauce crumbs of homemade bread are better than taker's bread; it seems somehow to have more starch and to thicken up better. Break the bread, or take stale pieces of bread and roll in the hands. Put into a coarse sieve or fine colander and shake. The fine crumbs which will come through are the right size for the sauce; the coarse ones may be fried to be sprinkled over all, as directed above.

These crumbs are good for boiled fowl also.

Potatoes a la Maitre d'Motel.

Cut raw po'atoes into balls with a French cutter. Boil ten minutes and drain. Addenough milk to cover, and cook fill the milk has all evaporated. Then add the sance, made by rubbing two tablespoonfuls butter to a cream, adding one tablespoonful chopped parsiey, one tablespoonful lemon juice and one saitspoonful of sait.

Use the cutter by pressing on the side and

Use the cutter by pressing on the side and turning it around, rather than by pushing it directly into the rotato. This seems, of course, to be a wasteful way to prepare potatoes, but it is not so really, as the porato which remains after the balls have been cut out can be kept in cold water boiled in the morning and mashed for breakfast; or even served at the same meal as a dish supplementary to the potato balls. (Delicious.)

Aurelia turne 1 to her.

"You said the Passage de Clichy?"

"Yes, in the avenue."

"Yes, in the avenue."

"Yes, in the avenue."

"They went up the Rue d'Amsterdam.

It was after eight o'clock when our two frients. after making their way through and rockets, at last arrived at the Avenue de Clichy.

Paule could bear up no longer.

Aurelia turne 1 to her torse.

Add whites of two eggs until thick and light colored; add two tablespoonful salts and one-fourth saltspoonrul pepper. Add whites of two eggs besten stiff; cook in a buttered omelet pan, fold ove and turn out.

Allow one egg to a person in making an omelet and one tablespoonful milk.

Cut in the whites of the eggs as lightly as possible, but thoroughly. Put in the egg mixture when the pan is hot. Liff up the omelet as soon as it is hard enough to de so, and when it shows signs of being too brown on the bottom set into a hot oven for a moment, or the grate, to cook the too also. Have the warmed platter ready; cutting into it a bit shows when it is done. Then crease, fold and turn out. Garnish with parsley.

An omelet can be made for an invalid of one egg, one tablespoonful of milk, etc., and cooking in a small dish. This is more appet. Zing than a section cut from a large omelet and lighter, as the omelet fails as soon as it is cut. But this is not by any means the best way in which to prepare eggs for invalids, as it is cooked in butter and the cooking in a small dish. This is more appet. Zing than a section cut from a large omelet and lighter, as the omelet fails as soon as it is cut. But this is not by any means the best way in which to prepare eggs for invalids, as it is cooked in butter and one tablespoonful of milk.

Cut in the whites of two eggs until the colored; add two tablespoonful pepper.

Allow one egg to a person in making an omelet and one tablespoonful milk.

Cut in the whites of two eggs and spicific pepper.

At the entrance of the vegs as lightly as possible, but thoroughly. Put in the comelet and one tablespoonful milk.

Cut in the whites

Cream Omelet. Cream Omeiet.

Beat four eggs slightly with a spoon; add one-half teaspoonful sait, one-half saltspoonful pepper and four tablespoontuls milk.

Frunch coo books and give the ewg twelve beats, and the French cooks may find this sufficient, but many others will not. Beat till the volks and whites are well mixed. Add the rest of the mixture and nour it into the pan. As it begins to cook, draw up the cooked portions from the bottom and let the uncooked part run down. When the whole is nearly done, let it rest over the fire and brown a minute. Then fold and serve.

Gentlemen usually prefer this rule to the other, as it is more "meaty" and not so much of a variety as the other.

These rules for omelets, especially the last, may be used as the foundation for any sort of omelet. When just reary to serve, any filling that is desired may be added—chopped ham, mushrooms, currant jelly, tomatoes, etc. In the case of mushrooms, make a brown gravy, warm the mushrooms in it, and put some of the gravy around the omelet on the platter.

Blushing Apples. Blushing Apples.

Bushing Apples.

Boil cored apples until tender; take up, cool slightly, and pare. Make a syrup of two cups sugar, one cup water and juice of two oranges; pour over the apples while hot; let it get cold before serving.

Use for this dish the reddest apples you can find, cooking them with the skins on causes the color to be retained in the apple, and hence the name, "blush apples." Greenings or russets would not look well at all cooked in this way.

In using the corer the best results will be gained by pushing it half through the apple on one side, removing that portion of the core, and then treating the other side in the same way. This is easier than to push it way through at first, and does not split the apples.

Gateau of Apple.

Gateau of Apple.

Two pounds of apples, pared, cored and aliced, add one pound augar, juice of three lemons and rind of one, boil slowly for two hours, turn into a moula to harden, and serve with boiled custard or cream.

Weigh the applest before they are pared, Don't add any water, as there will be enough moisture come from the juice of apple and lemons to cook the mixture, if it is done slowly. The mixture is to be stiff so as to mould well, and water would make it too thin. Cooking slowly is the prime necessity. Rinse the mould in cold water before pouring in the apple; or, to ensure its turning out well, butter very lightly. This looks very pretty also if moulded in small, individual cups or tins.

This is an extremely nice dish, and was followed by Oh'si and Oh'si of satisfaction when tested by Miss Maynard's critical audience.

Make the hoiled custured according to the when tested by Miss Maynard's critical audience.

Make the boiled custard according to the usual rule, use the yolk of the eggs only, and save the whites for meringues for pies or puddings. Pour into a shahow dish when it is done, stir vigorously for a short time in a cool place, and it will not curdle. If it should curdle, set into a pan of ice or ice-water and stir hard and fast. When cool add the flavoring.

Take one-half pound of carrots, boiled, mashed, and sifted, one-half pint grated bread crumbs, one-fourth pound flour, one-fourth pound the cone-half pound sited or pressed cherries, one-half pound sugar, one teaspoonful baking powder, and one saltspoonful salt. Serve with yellow sauce.

Steam for two hours, Steam fast, having the water boil rapidly, as the result is a lighter pudding than if allowed to cook slowly.

ding than if allowed to cook slowly.

Yellow Sauce.

Cream one-fourth pound butter, add one-fourth pound brown sugar, stir over hot water until liquid, add yolk of one egg and stir until it thick ens; then add a little nuting and one teaspoon ful vanilla.

Half a cup of butter and three-quarters of a cup of brown sugar will be about the same as the weights given above.

This budding and sauce is very nice in deed; and for the satisfaction of those who are not fond of carrots, it may be said that their presence could hardly be detected in this dish, which seems like a very delicate lindian meal pudding.

This lesson closes the first course of demonstration lectures for the season, but a second course begins at once under the same instructor, and with a very choice programme. The first lecture in the second course will be given next wedness ay morning at 10 o'clock at the rooms of the cooking school, No. 174 Trement street, city. Tickets for the course of twelve lessons are \$5 each, and fifty cents for single admissions.

[Chicago Times.]
In Milligan, N. J., a welding was postpolled because the bride had taken a sleigh
ride and was nearly frozen to death.

The Crimson has received the Congressional Record of December 17, 3884

HOWARD'S LETTER.

Some Philosophical Reflections

Woven in With a Sad Little Story.

And the second state of th

to break that feilow's spirit. He was born a New Yorker, clean cut in his build and packed with nerves. He had the nerves and energy of a leopard. He was supple in every lime, and his muscles were as hard as iton. Extreme dissipation had been unable to destroy the marvellous constitution or san the extraordinary vitality his motheliad given him, but under this treatment, and heaven knows how much opium they put in his fcot, or how much so the they put in his grub, he began to give way. An unfortunate accident resulted in the breaking of a leg. I heard from him occasionally and endeavored to secure his release, but I was met by the very reasonable conclusion of the governor that, if the man was innocent, an odnary jardon would be of no special benefit to him, except that it would give him liberty; that he should be vindicated and that his wrong should te righted; but that if, on the other hand, he were guilty, his punishment was not too great. I was referred, as is the custom, it a New Yorker, clean cut in his build and release, but was met by the very serior. That if the man was a man known as all events, that I claim and homeone that if the man was a man known as all events, that I claim and the would give him there; this he should be to would give him there; this he should be to would give him there; this he should be would give him there; this he should be would give him there; this he should be the would give him there; this he should be the would give him there; this he should be the state of the plants of the

you know how I long to re-establish myself. God only knows what I can do. You were out of town. I haven't a friend and I haven't a cent." You know there is nothing easier the not spend another man's money, as I have said before, and if I were a moneyed man I should certainly take the "jail-bird" and put him in some husiness where his head and heart and hands could do something for himself and for his kind. As it is I can do but little, but I determined that I would make one more effort in this direction, so I left word with the people in the reception room that if he called I wanted to see him. Of course he called I wanted to see him. Of course he called. He looked bad, He had been drinking, for it is a remarkable fact and a singular illustration of the weakness of humanity that starving, one can always get enough to drink, even if he can't get a crust of moldy bread to eat. Somebody had been kind enough to give him whiskey. Perhaps you think I blew him up; I didn't do anything of the sort.

I Got Inside of H m in a Second.

I Got Inside of H'm in a Second. and I knew perfectly well that he had walked the streets at night: that he had

walked the streets at night; that he had rested on doorsteepes until the policeus possessions of all residue in that expensive city and the properties of th

OLD FORT DUQUESNE

Part of the Possessions of an Englishwoman.

People on the "Point" in Pittsburg Ordered to Vacate Their Houses.

How the Land Has Changed Hands Since the Revolution.

PITTSBURG, Penn., January 23.-A few days ago there occurred in the Common Council chamber a heated debate over the

man's legs once more were clasped about me, and that again I would have to cutget my brains to know what to do with this indivision. The condition of the mark of God. However, I have a little sensitiveness test and I didn't show it. I simply said: "Well, old man, what is the mater now?"

"It's no ise," said he. "No use at all; the first place, I didn't want to go; something told he I had better not, but, in the first place, I didn't want to dispute your will and in the next place, I thought that would enable me to work out from the horible cripbleness which surrounds and ho, ds me down. I went to the larmer's and I did my best. He has eight men and twelve women, and I guess, is doing remarkably well. He is a very straightforward kind of a fet ow, but very injusitive; so is his wife; but I managed that well enough until yesterday morning, when who should turn up as the brother of the wife should urn up as the brother of the wife should urn up as the brother of the wife should urn up as the brother of the wife should urn up as the brother of the wife should urn up as the brother of the wife should urn up as the brother of the wife should urn up as the brother of the wife should urn up as the brother of the wife should urn up as the brother of the wife should urn up as the brother of the wife should urn up as the brother of the wife should urn up as the brother of the wife should urn up as the brother of the wife should urn up as the brother of the wife should urn up as the brother of the wife should urn up as the brother of the wife should urn up as the brother of the wife should be an advantage of the ward kind of a fet ow, but very injusitive; so is his wife; but I managed that well enough urn up as the brother of the wife should be should be should be an advantage of the ward kind of a fet ow, but very injusitive; so is his wife; but I managed that well enough urn up as the brother of the wife should be should b

riviere, a bracelet and a brooch, the latter of which is crowned by nine splendid solitaires, the centre one we mining twenty carats and being worth \$5000. In the riviere there are 150 large diamonds and numerous small ones, which have cost great trouble and extense to produce, of equal color and brilliancy. The whole set is valued at \$75,000. Formerly it was not the custom to wear diamonds at the Japanesse court, pearls alone lein; allowed, but the Empress has decided to lead the way in introducing European fashions.

To Tunnel Under the Jail and Blow

HOBART PASHA'S WIDOW.

Her Ill-Usage in Turkey at the Time of

Her Husband's Funeral. Admiral Hobart Pasha's widow has recently received a severe lesson in Oriental ways. A ship of war was sent to Marseilles to bring her husband's body to Constanti-nople, where a funeral of the most magnifient sort was ordered for him by the grateful Sultan, who also settled a pension of £1800 Turkish on the widow. After spend #1800 (Turkish on the widow. After spending six months in that expensive city waiting for a settlement, Mrs. Hobart-Hampden has finally retreated to England, her rension having been cut down to #300 (Turkish), and the bilis for the entire State funeral—with the exception of the military display—having been presented to her for payment. It is thought that the Sultan knows nothing about this treatment.

buildings. \$188,136,730
Property belonging to the United
States.

States 13,350,000
Church property 42,137,500
Miscellaneous property (including asylums, hospitals, libraries, etc.). 33,994,930

Trosseau of the French Bride

They certainly do "manage these things better in France" in some particulars. When a bride of wealth and exalted lineage there has her trosseau ready, the fact is announced to the public at large in advertisements in the labers at the fact of twenty-five frances a line. The place of exhibition is indicated, and people throng to inspect the marvels of "in imate" underclothing laid out in elevant shallow laskets, profusely beribloned. It used to be the fashicu for ar stocratic brides to have underclothing of Quakerlike implicity, but that is now pronounced old-fashione and no credit to any one. French linear-diapers excel in the art of combining a minimum of cambric with a maximum of Vulenciennes lace in these garments, and these e hibitions are always visited by a great many of the demi-monde. To the full blaze of journalism at the present time this change of fashion is attributed. The grant show, however, is at the "mattinee de contrat," to which only relatives, acquaintances and the press are invited. The journalists are requested to note the "objects of piety" on the true's gift table, when in sumptious or very artistic settings. A scrap of the veit worn by the virgin at her churching or an atom of the crown of thorns in a jowelled reliquary are objects of piety as well as of piety. The bridal prayer book, to be of any avail, must be in the style of Anne of Brittiny's. The occasion is crowned with a dashing wedding at the Madeleine, where the bride shows off to the best advantage, and where the blessing is bestowed by a bishop or the parail num io, when ever officiate except in the case of wealthy couples.

Editor Swalp's Qualities. When a bride of wealth and exalted lineage there has her trosseau ready, the fact is an-

Martha's Vineyard Herald.;
The editor of the Bellows Fails Times

says he has to attend to all the department of his paner at once. What a type setting, job printing, editorial writing, swearing, local reporting, proof-reading, form making, head scratching, pi escaping, crank turning, parer folding, galley mailing, debt dodging, descrate claim collecting, bypocritical, smi ing, political trimming combination that editor must be. Ten talents would be a light load for him to lug around.

Yes, But to Such a Cirl?

"Well, I declare," exclaimed Mrs. Mc-Swilligen, "il one of those Chicago Anarch-ists isn't going to be married. I think it's a rank shame." "So do l," replied her hus-band; "I think hanging is punishment enough for him."

trale's Henev, the great Cough cure. 25c., 50c., \$1 Hale's Honey, the great Cough ours, 25c., 50c., \$1 Cleun's Suiphur Sonpheals and beautities, 35c German Corn Remover kills corns & bunions. Hill's Mair & Whisker Dye — 1% : brown, 50c Piho's Ton hache Drops cure in 1 minute, 35c Donn's Rheumatie Pills are : sure cure, 50c

To Tunnel Under the Jail and Blow Up Officers and Anarchists.

Minute Plans of Neighboring Basements Found.

admit that they have been for over a fort-

night investigating what appeared to be an Anarchist plot to save Spies and his fellowconspirators from death on the gallows. Within a month there has been a marked revival of interest in the Anarchist meet-ings in this city, and the efforts of the



MRS. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS CURE CONSTIPA



f2 9 16 23 mh9 23

When I say care I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of PITS, EPILEPS OF PALL-ING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remely to cure the worst cases. Because others have falled in no reason for n t now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my intellible remedy. Give Express and Fost Office. It costs you neithing for a trial,

ROYAL GIFTS!

1st.—My elegantly illustrated Shakespearian Almanae to any address Free.
2d.—The above Almanae and a trial box of my celebrated is enovating Pilis (Herbal) for 4 one-cent strains to pay packing, Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, 47 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J. Suztwyżt jaso practices, may be perfectly re-named by the new Craigist State our new Houseast "Guide to

ACENTS WANTED (Samples FREE) for Pr. Scott's beautiful Electric Corsetts, Brushes, Betts, Etc., No risk, quick sales, Territory given, satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. SCOTT, 843 Broadway, N. Y. wycow 26t f2

PENSIONS officers' pay, bounty pro-21 years' practice. Success or no fee. Write 10r circulars and new laws. wy3t 12

MANTED An unemployed person, either sex.
business of old firm; liberal stated
surlary, References exchanged, AM. MFG
HOUSE, in Barciay St., N. Y. wy1st fg.

Beautiful Nickel-Plated Chain.

\$2.85.

CHICAGO, Ill., January 31 .- Police officials A Waterbury Watch and Chain FREE TO ANY ONE WHO SENDS

A Club of 8 Yearly Subscribers and \$3

THIS IS THE WATCH.



A GENTS will be allowed a liberal comnission on the watch offer. Send for Agents' rates. ADDRESS

THE WEEKLY CLOBE, BOSTON, MASS.

THE BEST OF ALL MUSICAL MONTHLIES.

WHITE, SMITH & CO., wtf n8 516 Washington St., Boston

NIOUX CITY, IOWA. Parties who neglected to invest in Kansas City and Midneapolis real estate at the proper time and missed it, have now



has supplied the only REV.T.P.CHILDS known Positive and Permanent Cure for Catarrh and Bronchitis. 150,000 patients have applied. Treatment local as well as constitutional. Refers to those cured in CATARRH every locality in the country. Address

Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, O.

menttorepresent us in every county. Salary 3:5monthly & expenses, or alarge commission on sales if preferred. Goods staple, everyone buys, Outfit and particulars Free. STANDARD SILVER WARE CO., Boston Mass.

Your lines are where you put them-not under horses feet. One agent soid 12 doz. in 15 days, one dealer soid 6 doz. in 15 days. Samples worth \$1.50 FREE. Write days. Samples worth place in for terms. E. E. BREWSTER, Holly, Mich. wyly mh24

Instant relief, Finai cure and never returns. No indelicacy.

Neither knife, purge, salve or suppository.

Liver, kidney and all bowel troubles—especially constipation—cured like magic. Sufferers

020 wy1y

GOOD WAGES. Best terms, stock and specialties in the business. Write at once. J. AUSTIN SHAW, Nurseryman, tochester, N. Y. w4: ja26

POWELL & CLEMENT, 189 Main St., Cincinnati, O. 19t n3 BICOFFER. To introduce them, we will GIVE AWAY 1000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your maine, P. O. and express office at once. The National Co., 26 Bey St., N. V. 26twy at

wy13teow n10 wy13t jab

OPIUM HABIT Absolutely cured. Not a par-fer of pain or self-deulal. Pay when cured. Handsome book tree. Dr. c J. WEATHERBY, Kausse City, Mo. wy524 d22 SONGS 102 Songs 10c., 402 Songs 50c., 1200 Songs, no 2 slike, for \$1.
Portland, Me. WORK For All. \$80 a week and expenses paid. Outfit worth '5 and particulars free. F. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Mc. wy!\$t jal.

Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, 6146. wy26t n10



CATALOGUE No. 123, which this year we send out in an illuminated cover. The Catalogue is repiste with new engravings of the choicest flowers and vegetables, many of which can only be obtained from us; and contains, besides, 2 beautiful colored plates, and very full instructions on all garden work. Altogether it is the best ever offered by us, and, we believe, is the most complete publication of is kind ever issued. Mailed on receipt of 10 cents (in stamps), which may be deducted from first order. Please be sure to order Catalogue by the number.

What Every One Should Know!

A cyclopedia of Practical Information, containing complete dir tions for making and doing over 5000 things necessary in Busine the Tr. des, the Shop, the Home, the Farm and the Kitchen, v. Recipes, Prescriptions, Manufacturing Processes, Trade Secre Chemical Preparations, Mechanical Appliances, Aid to Injur Business Information, Law, Home Decorations, Art Work, Far Work, Agriculture, Fruit Culture, Stock Raising and hundred other useful hints and helps. This book tells how to make and everything needed in our daily wants. A very useful book for recice to all. Handsomely bound in cloth. 512 Pages. A Few of the Many Things this Book Contains: It Tells How

A rew Cithe Many Thin 78 this 360
It gives Recipes for Lumenus, Balsams,
Balun of Cilcad, Bitters, Syrups, Wines, Brandles,
Harness and Boot Backings, Blood Purifiers,
Camphor Tablets, Cements, Cherry Pectura;
Cholera Mixture, Cholagogue, Cleaning Compounds, Cordials, Cough Cures, Croup Remedies,
Dentifrice, Deplatories, Diarrhosa Remedles,
Diurette Tincture, Dysentery Cordial, Dyspepsia
Remedy, Eye Lotions, Felon Cures, Fever and
Ague Cures and many others.

It Gives Medical Prescriptions for Absecsses, Acid Stomach, Ague Cure, Asthma, Bald

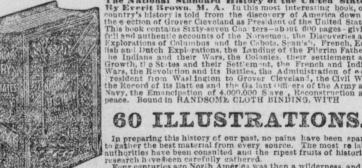
For Farmers. It gives directions about Vines, to Destroy Bugs, Corneribs, Cows, Crops per Acre, Care of Farm Implements, Fence Posts, Fish Culture. Guano, Hot Beds, Artificial Manures, Care of Bees, etc., etc. 1t Tells How to Mend Rubber Boots, Iron essels, China, Crockery, Glassware, Wood, Met-

aThe price of the above, with THE WEEKLY GLOBE, one year, both free of post age, is \$1.50. It will be sent free to any one who sends three yearly subscribers and \$3. Address THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

It Tells How to Care for Canarles, Car

It Tells How to Knit Blankets, Laces Shawls, Hoods, Leggings, Mittens, Muffs, Over

Every One Should Have



In preparing this history of our past, no pains have been spared to gather the best material from every source. The most relable authorities have been consulted and the ripest fruits of historical research hive-been carefully gathered.

Four centuries azo North America was then a wilderness, and its inhabitants were savages. The story of its murvellous development is now open before us. It is told in The NATIONAL STANDARD HISTORY with somewhat of the earnessuess of the men who cut down the primeval torest, and the fire of the pioneers and soldiers who first subdued the Indian possessor and at last drove out the British invader. The reader will find every hard fact to be brightened with the romance of real life, than which nothing is more stirring, and every era of our history is full of patriotic devotion and heroic endeavor.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

This book contains 600 pages, and is bound in handsome cloth binding. The price of the above, with THE WEEKLY GLOBE, one year, both free of postage, is \$1.50. It will be given to any one who sends three yearly subscriptions and \$3. Address

Without Lawyers. Law without Lawyers—A Compendium of Business and Domestic Law, for popula

use. By Henry B. Corey, LL.B., member of New York Bar. This new book contains condensed and concise explanations of the gen-eral laws, and the laws

given with blank forms. for the preparation of every legal documen riz.: Assignments—Agree-neuts—Affidavits—Chattel

BOSTON.

The price of above, with THE WEEKLY GLOBE, one year, both free of post age, is \$1.60. It will be sent free to any one who sends three yearly subscrib THE WEEKLY GLOBE. BOSTON.

How to Get Well, Keep Well and Live Long. DR. DANELSON'S COUNSELOR. WITH RECIPES:

INTERECIPES are endorsed by eminent physicians and the medical press. Hemedies tre always given in a Pleasant form and the Reasons for their use it describes the best Washes, Limments, Salves, Plasters, Influsions, Pilis, Injections, Sprays, Syrups, Tonics, etc. These are valuable to the physician and nurse, making it a manual for reference.

1 Spares upon MARRIAGE treat the subject historically, pitloSopleally and physiologically. It should be read by everybody.
To pages upon HYGHENE, or the Preservation of Heatth: a chapand everybody, when hey think of that a y rate, wishes to avoid
such things as might bring disease and suffering.

Soplease devoted to PHYSIOLOGY, giving an accurate and
extensive description of the wonderful and mysterious working of the machinery within ourselves, correcting many coultar errors, and marking vividity the stumbing blocks where most people,
innocently or carelessly, begin to lose health. Truths are stated
which to many will be surprising.

which to many will be surprising.

500 nages which follow present MEDICAL TREATMENT with Sensible and Scientific Methods

postage, for \$1.60. It will be sent free to any one who sends three yearly sub

A Volume for Universal Reference The National Standard Encyclope ia is a



compiled by competent editors, after confrom new, large, clear type, and handsomebility has been assured by the most careful preparation. It is of the greatest use in answering the ten thousand questions that constantly arise in regard to dates, places, persons, incidents, statictics, etc., etc. I contains

700 PAGES AND 20,000 ARTICLES Pertaining to questions of

Agriculture, Astronomy, Architecture, Blography, Botany, Chemistry, Engineering, Geography, Geology, History, Morticul-ture, Literature, Mechanics, Medicine, Mythology, Natural History, Physiology, and the various Arts and Sciences. Complete in One Volume, with over

1030 ILLUSTRATIONS.

This is an entirely new work, unlike any other, and the only f.NCYCLOP EDIA ever published and sold for less than five dollars; it is indispensable to all who desire a work of reference for every department of human knowledge. The retail price of the above is one dollse, but we will send it, free of postage, and THE WEEKLY GLOBE, free of postage, one year for only \$1.50. It will be sent free to any one who sends three yearly subscribers and 83. Address THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

ANHOOD RESTORED. A vic-causing Fremature Decay, Nerrous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address, C. J. MASON, P. O. Box 8176, New York City. STThwyly o23

Exhausted Vitanty, Nervous Debility and Weaknesses in Men, reguling from excesses, cured without Stomach Medicines by VICOR the Marston Bolus. Scaled book sent from Marston Remedy Co., 19 Park pl., New York. wy52t 1818